

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

#### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the victims of the Katyn Forest Massacre, sixty-one years after the horrible tragedy.

On September 17, 1939, Poland was invaded by Soviet-Russian troops. At the time, Poland was boldly and courageously fighting an invasion by Nazi Germany. Because Polish troops were over extended fighting the Germans, they were unable to stop the communist troops. In an area called the Katyn Forest, Soviet troops proceeded to murder Polish soldiers from all branches of the military, as well as justice and administrative officials. An estimated 21,000 died. This horrible tragedy is known as the Katyn Forest Massacre.

On September 16, 2000, at 12:00 PM, the Polish American Congress, the Katyn Forest Massacre Memorial Committee, and the Siberian Society of Florida will sponsor a memorial service in Jersey City, New Jersey, in honor of the victims.

Today, I honor the victims of the Katyn Forest Massacre. I commend them for their courage and sacrifice. They fought against terrible aggression; and they not only fought for their own freedom, but for the world's freedom, as well—freedom that many of us enjoy today.

I ask that my colleagues join me in remembering the victims of the Katyn Forest Massacre. And I ask that we also honor their sacrifice for freedom.

### IN RECOGNITION OF THE MINGO JOB CORPS FIRE FIGHTING TEAMS

#### HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I commend the courageous actions of a group of my constituents over the August recess. The Mingo Job Corps Center of Puxico, Missouri sent four crews out West to help fight the forest fires during what has turned out to be one of our nation's worst fire seasons ever.

These brave men and women went through intense training, and jumped in with both feet to help put out fires that have engulfed much of the Rocky Mountains. They spent time in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. The Mingo crews, who are between the ages of 18 and 24, never knew the people whose homes and livelihoods they were protecting, yet they spent several weeks risking their lives on their behalf. A few of these folks even went back a second time when they had the opportunity. I commend the following people for their bravery:

Bob Waldner, Nicholas Copeland, Wendell Clinton, Grant Potts, Ronnie Coates, Brad Cason, Dewayne Bell, Todd Simpson, Joe King, Chris Kerr, Terrance Cooper, John Thomas, Amber DeWalt, Justin Armstrong, Brian Foster, Kendall Monroe, Chris Elam, William Arnold, Bryan Meyer, Chad Curtis, Craig Tash, Tom Galvin.

Sunni Lawson, Jerl Henry, Nathan Zimmerman, William LaChance, Darrell Reynolds, Dana Nimrod, John Bressler, James Parker, James Brantley, Robbie Parratt, Jacob Wegenka, Ivie Rush, Vincent Dawson, Kathleen Knowles, Jesse Horn, Scott Clayton, Steven Yokel, Bridget Jackson, Daniel Sneckenberg, Brandon Keyser, Pam Denkins, Sarah Degrande.

David Hogue, Robbie Parratt, Jason Wilhite, James Brantley, Don Riggle, Neil Ayers, David Grobe, Ryan Simino, Willie Jones, Douglas Phillips, Franklin McLean, Anthony Neal, Lori Moore, Keith Colville, Justin Shields, Jeremy Thompson, Angie Hammond, Billy Pratt, James Fritts, Jonathan McClenton, Gary Pogue, Rob Barth.

Thank you for your courageous and selfless acts. I salute you.

### TRIBUTE TO DR. ROBERT DREWES

#### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American and proud Californian, Dr. Robert Drewes, in recognition of his extraordinary courage in saving the life of Abby Csaplár.

In April, 2000, Dr. Robert Drewes was leading a 24 member California Academy of Sciences trip to Africa. One stop on the trip was the 360-foot high Victoria Falls where the accident occurred. Abby Csaplár was attempting to take a photograph of the Falls when she slipped on a rock and fell over the edge. She grabbed onto a bush, which prevented her immediate death and stopped her fall.

Dr. Robert Drewes instantly dropped his pack and climbed down the side of the cliff in order to assist Abby Csaplár. Once he reached her, he supported her weight and helped her sit on a small six-inch ledge until help arrived. Victoria Falls park rangers brought a rope that was first secured to Abby Csaplár and then Dr. Robert Drewes, pulling them to safety. Dr. Robert Drewes acted selflessly and with great courage, reacting in a moment with extreme courage and saving the life of another individual.

It is fitting that Dr. Drewes is being honored for this extraordinary act of bravery, and I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring this great and good man. We are indeed a better county, a better Country and a better people because of him.

### BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mira Mesa High School in Mira Mesa and its leaders, Principal, Rachel Flanagan and Superintendent, Alan Bersin. Mira Mesa has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Mira Mesa High School's superior work be included in the RECORD:

Mira Mesa High School (MMHS) is located in the Mira Mesa community of San Diego, California. MMHS has 18.3 and an 89.7 stability rate. Of the 2,262 students enrolled, 768 are registered in the free/reduced lunch program. MMHS boasts a daily attendance rate of 96.2%. The dropout rate is currently 0.03 per 100 students for grades 9–12. MMHS has

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

been recognized for having the lowest dropout rate in the school district. Mira Mesa High School currently has formal educational partners: Proxima, Fieldstone Corporation, the U.S. Army, Wells Fargo Bank, and the San Diego Police Department Traffic Division.

MMHS operates as a Second-to-None school with an emphasis on School-to-Career key elements, the University of California a-f graduation requirements, the California curriculum frameworks, and state and district content and performance standards. The education program features curricular paths, integrated academics and vocational education, job shadowing opportunities, career elective classes, advisory classes, college/career portfolios, service learning, and senior exhibitions. A school-wide literacy focus has been implemented through the district's new Institute for Learning. Other guiding forces are the WASC Annual Action Plan, and a variety of assessment measures including the SAT, the state STAR test, and Advanced Placement exams. MMHS has strong values and many traditions embedded in the school's mission statement: "To educate all students in an integrated setting to become responsible, literate, thinking, and contributing members of a multicultural society through excellence in teaching and learning." The school's vision demonstrates pride and commitment to the task, and supports respect for all members.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY - OF THE  
PUERTORRIQUENOS ASOCIADOS  
FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION  
(PACO)

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Puertorriquenos Asociados for Community Organization (PACO) on its 30th anniversary.

PACO is a non-profit organization in Jersey City that has served communities throughout New Jersey for 30 years. Since 1970, PACO has provided assistance with education and vocational training, job placement, housing, health services, emergency food and shelter, youth and elderly programs, and medical insurance.

By providing a variety of essential social services, PACO has made valuable contributions to the welfare of Jersey City residents, as well as to residents throughout New Jersey, insuring that the people who need it most receive a helping hand.

Today, this organization has every reason to celebrate. Because of years of selfless dedication and hard work, PACO has greatly improved the quality of life of many of our fellow citizens.

I commend PACO and its dedicated staff for all they have done for the residents of New Jersey. I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing PACO and all its success.

A TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE FIRST  
CLASS RICHARD WILSON OF  
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI

**HON. JO ANN EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, PFC Wilson's biography reminds us who fights our nation's wars. They are men and women, from all walks of life, who answer the call to service and, in too many cases, make the ultimate sacrifice.

Richard Wilson grew up in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in a family of seven children. He was a good student, a Boy Scout, a football talent, and a Golden Gloves boxer. He took an interest in military service and sought to enlist as soon as he could. On August 19, 1948, on his seventeenth birthday, he enlisted in the Army. Shortly thereafter, he reported to Fort Sam Houston for medical training. He subsequently volunteered for airborne school and reported to Fort Benning, Georgia for training. He was then assigned to Fort Campbell, Kentucky in a medical company of the 11th Airborne Division.

In June of 1950, war broke out in Korea. By late July, Wilson's unit was on alert to deploy to Korea. A final weekend at home on the Fourth of July was his family's last time with him. However, Richard Wilson wanted to marry his sweetheart before he shipped out for the Pacific. So, on August 28, 1950, three days before his departure, PFC Wilson married his sweetheart, Bonnie. He pulled duty during the day and shared a guest cottage at night until his unit shipped out. Bonnie was present to bid him farewell as his train pulled out.

Shortly after the Allied landings at Inchon and the liberation of Seoul, Wilson's unit arrived in Korea. His regiment participated in one of the largest airdrops in history on October 20, 1950.

The 187th regimental combat team, of which he was a part, dropped behind enemy lines, 30 miles north of Pyongyang to cut-off retreating North Korean Army units. It was a beautiful fall day as they made their landings among rice paddies and took up positions to block retreating enemy units. The afternoon and night of October 20 were quiet. The next day, however, Wilson's unit came under heavy fire from a vastly superior enemy determined to break through and escape to the north.

The 187th regimental combat team's mission was to ensure the high ground north of the town of Opari. On the morning of October 21, 1950, as the unit conducted a reconnaissance in force, it was flanked on three sides and forced to withdraw after sustaining heavy casualties. During this action, PFC Wilson rendered life-saving aid to numerous casualties. As his unit prepared to withdraw further, Wilson noticed that one casualty that had been presumed dead was still alive. Despite the orders to withdraw further, Wilson moved to aid and comfort the casualty. As he administered morphine and prepared to dress the casualty's wounds, he was killed by point blank enemy fire. On August 2, 1951, his widow was presented with the Medal of Honor by General Omar Bradley, in recognition of PFC Richard G. Wilson's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty.

PFC Wilson volunteered to serve his country. He did so honorably. He came to us as a product of a principled family with strong values. He made remarkable contributions to the proud legacy of Army medicine. He bore great burdens with dedication and selflessness. And he was taken from us too soon.

BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rincon Middle School in Escondido and its leaders, Principal, Lou Bailey and Superintendent, Rob Guiles. Rincon has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Rincon Middle School's superior work be included in the record:

Rincon Middle School is located in the northeast part of Escondido 40 miles north of San Diego. One of four middle schools in the Escondido Union School District, Rincon is surrounded by open fields and farmlands and has preserved its rural feel, despite its proximity to the city. The natural beauty of

Rincon's setting creates a relaxed and secure environment that welcomes students and staff. Since its inception five years ago, Rincon has been building strong connections between parents, teachers, and students, as well as partnerships within the business community. Rincon students are respectful, eager learners who strive to meet the high standards set for them.

Rincon's philosophy is that every student is a learner. The Rincon community values the social, physical, intellectual, and artistic development of all students. Portfolio Day, Americans on Display, 6th Grade Olympics, Living Historians, concerts, and art exhibits are some of the many traditions that foster the full development of the middle school student. These same activities unite parents and community with their school. Community involvement is important to Rincon. The students are emerging as service oriented young adults with a growing sense of community awareness. Students take part in many activities that foster a connection to their community such as: The Garden Project, School Buddy Readers, Park Clean-up Day, Peer Tutors, Natural Helpers, Guardian Angels, and student assistants for the severely handicapped. On Career Visitation Day Rincon students spend a day shadowing a professional and bring back experiences to share in their exploratory classes. Across the spectrum, students at Rincon experience a challenging curriculum appropriate to their academic level.

IN HONOR OF JUSTICE MARIE T. GARIBALDI, UNITED WAY'S CONGRESSWOMAN MARY T. NORTON MEMORIAL AWARD WINNER

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Justice Marie Garibaldi for winning the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award. The award, which was initiated by United Way of Hudson County in 1990, recognizes those who exhibit a deep commitment to human service as exemplified by Congresswoman Norton during her 13 terms in the House of Representatives (1925–1950). The Congresswoman was a forward-thinker who advocated for government action to help address issues we are still grappling with today, such as day care, fair employment practices, health care for veterans, and inclusion of women in high levels of government service.

Justice Marie Garibaldi was the first woman to serve on the New Jersey Supreme Court, the State's highest court. She was also the first woman to serve as president of the New Jersey State Bar Association, and as director of the State Chamber of Commerce, New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., and the Washington Savings Bank. Justice Garibaldi was a Trustee of St. Peter's College, Honorary Trustee of the National Organization of Italian American Women, and a founding member of the Executive Women of New Jersey.

She is the recipient of several awards from her alma maters, including the Medal for excellence from the Columbia University School of Law. She has received Honorary Doctor

Degrees from St. John's University Law School, Seton Hall University Law School, and Drew University; and Honorary Doctor of Humanities Degrees from Upsala College, Caldwell College, College of Saint Elizabeth, and Saint Peter's College. In her honor, the American Inns of Court Foundation established The Justice Marie L. Garibaldi American Inn of Court for Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Justice Garibaldi retired from the Court on February 1, 2000. Since her retirement, she has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., and the National Italian American Foundation.

Justice Marie Garibaldi embodies the life work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton. On behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I congratulate her for her outstanding service to the community and for carrying on the work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton.

### CONGRATULATORY REMARKS IN RECOGNITION OF THE 135TH ANNIVERSARY OF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

### HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I salute Zion Lutheran Church in their 135th year of service to the community of Gordonville, Missouri.

Zion Lutheran Church was organized in 1865 by a group of local farmers who were German immigrants. They secured their first pastor, Reverend Polack, who led the church through the early years. Their first church building was erected soon after the official organization of the church on August 13th. The earliest recorded minutes date back to 1870 where the evidence of the congregation's German heritage was strong. The founders often kept the church records in German or a mix between German and English. And why not, since the services were in German through the first 50 years, and the congregation was filled with mostly German immigrants.

However, even a church is affected by war, and the pressure to speak English during World War I caused the church to adapt. Until 1920, Zion maintained its strong ties to the German homeland, but the congregation knew times were changing when its first English confirmation service was held. Today, services are held in English, but the church seal and an inscription on the church bell, still in German, remind them of their long and storied past. In the neighboring cemetery, many of Gordonville's German immigrants were buried, and their descendants remain members of the church to this day.

I commend Zion Lutheran Church for its strength and longevity, and expect this church may be recognized sometime again in this body many years from now.

BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mt. Carmel High School in Scripps Ranch and its leaders, Principal, Joan Stewart and Superintendent, Dr. Bob Reeves. Mt. Carmel has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

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As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Mt. Carmel High Schools' superior work be included in the record:

Mt. Carmel High School, located in San Diego, California, is the heart of the local community. Life on campus and in the surrounding community of Rancho Penasquitos centers on families and their involvement in the lives of young people. Mt. Carmel is a four-year comprehensive high school serving 3,506 students in the nationally recognized Poway Unified School district. At first glance, Mt. Carmel might appear to be a traditional public high school, but the vision, traditions, and culture make Mt. Carmel anything but ordinary. Mt. Carmel maintains a long tradition of academic excellence beginning with a rigorous college-bound curriculum, approximately 81 percent of

graduates enroll at institutions of higher education. Mt. Carmel teachers respond enthusiastically and capably to the high academic expectations set by the community.

Mt. Carmel offers a full range of academic, athletic and activity programs designed to meet the needs of all students. Particularly noteworthy programs include the on-line courses offered in Spanish, art and U.S. History, the fully integrated American Literature and U.S. History courses, and the partnership between the Animation Program and industry leaders such as Disney and Warner Brothers. Mt. Carmel is poised on the threshold of twenty-first century teaching and learning thanks to an investment of over \$2 million worth of technology infrastructure, hardware, software, and training over the past four years. To encourage all students to stay connected on such a large campus, Mt. Carmel offers over 80 clubs, organizations and enrichment classes. Mt. Carmel exemplary staff is committed to ongoing professional development, as is evidenced by a significant investment of time and financial resources. The dynamic new principal, along with the secretaries, custodians, teachers, administrator, parents, and students share a common vision of academic excellence and support one another in the endeavor to attain this vision. Yes, Mt. Carmel's outstanding programs make it a model school, but the people make Mt. Carmel a truly special place to learn.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN K. MCINERNEY

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Californian and a distinguished American, John McInerney, on the occasion of his retirement from the San Mateo County Bar Association.

On July 3, 1967, John McInerney began his career at the San Mateo County District Attorney's Office as a Deputy District Attorney I. He excelled in this position and was subsequently promoted to Deputy District Attorney II in 1968. John McInerney then joined the Law Office of Ragan & Maguire in 1969, where he continued to work as a dedicated attorney and as an advocate for his clients.

On July 3, 1971, John McInerney began his work for the San Mateo County Bar Association where he served as the Assistant Administrator of the Private Defender Program. He demonstrated his dedication, skill, and knowledge for the next nine years in this position and on October 1, 1980, he was promoted to the position of Administrator. He subsequently was appointed Executive Director of the San Mateo County Bar Association and Administrator of its Private Defender Program in 1983, and has held this position until his retirement on June 30th of this year.

John McInerney has worked tirelessly to assist the lawyers of the Private Defender Program in providing excellent and uncompromising legal assistance to all residents of San Mateo County. John McInerney's life of leadership is instructive to us all. His dedication to the ideals of democracy and community service stand tall. It is fitting that he is being honored upon the occasion of his retirement from

the San Mateo County Bar Association, and I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring this great and good man whom I am proud to call my friend. We are indeed a better County, a better Country and a better people because of him.

#### IN HONOR OF THE GUTTENBERG HOUSING AUTHORITY, CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF SERVING THE PUBLIC

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Guttenberg Housing Authority for 50 years of dedicated service to the public. To commemorate a half-Century of serving the community of Guttenberg, the Housing Authority will hold its 50th Anniversary Jubilee on September 16, 2000.

The Guttenberg Housing Authority was founded on April 5, 1950, and the first residence, Guttenberg Towers, was completed in 1952 and renamed Joseph P. Macaluso Towers in 1966, after the late executive director. Centennial Towers, the second residence, and Golden Gardens, the third, were completed in 1960 and 1961, respectively. The final residence, Herman G. Klein Towers, was completed in 1961 and is the only senior citizen building.

From 1966 to 1981, John R. Macaluso served as the executive director, followed by Robert F. Sabello, who served until 1994. Currently, the executive director is Barbara J. Venezia.

In order to provide meaningful support for its residents, the Housing Authority has implemented programs such as the Residents' Initiative Program, which consists of computer training for residents and an after-school program for children. The Housing Authority is not only dedicated to continuing such programs, but to expanding them, as well.

Today, the Guttenberg Housing Authority serves 450 families, in 251 public housing units, utilizing 199 Section 8 Certificates and Housing Vouchers.

On behalf of my colleagues, I congratulate the Guttenberg Housing Authority for its exceptional and compassionate service to the families of Guttenberg, New Jersey.

#### TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR MARY GRIFFIN

### HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a proud American and distinguished Californian, Supervisor Mary Griffin, on the occasion of her retirement from the San Mateo County, California Board of Supervisors.

Mary Griffin began her public service career in 1976 when she was elected to the Millbrae City Council. She served two terms as Mayor of Millbrae, from 1980 to 1981 and from 1984 to 1985. Mary Griffin continued her service to the people of Millbrae until she was elected to

the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors in 1987. In 1988 and 1992, Mary served as Vice President of the Board, and in 1989 and 1993 she served as President of the Board.

Mary Griffin has represented San Mateo County as a member of the Association of Bay Area Governments which works to solve problems in such diverse areas as transportation, housing, economic development, and infrastructure. Her leadership skills led to her being elected Vice President and President of ABAG in 1989 and 1991. She has worked on numerous Commissions to improve the state of transportation in San Mateo County, including the San Mateo County Transportation Authority Board, the Service Authority for Freeways & Expressways, the Regional Airport Planning Commission, and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

Supervisor Mary Griffin is known for her dedicated work on issues relating to aviation and the airports of San Mateo County. She is a representative on the Airport/Community Roundtable where she was instrumental in securing \$650,000 in federal funds to insulate 45 homes against airport noise generated by San Francisco International Airport. She has also served as a member of the Airport Land Use Committee which addresses airport and land use compatibility for the Half Moon Bay Airport, the San Carlos Airport, and San Francisco International Airport.

Supervisor Mary Griffin has worked tirelessly on behalf of the children of San Mateo County, improving services and programs on their behalf. As the child of a widow who worked for minimum wage, Mary Griffin has been unswerving in her advocacy to ensure that every child receives good healthcare, childcare and an improved quality of life. In 1987 she founded the Share-a-Bear Program which benefits abused and neglected children. She founded and chairs the Children's Executive Council, a first in San Mateo County history.

Mary Griffin is the loving wife of Walter Ramseur, a retired United Airlines Pilot. They are the proud parents of three and grandparents of four. Mary Griffin is widely admired for her boundless energy, her effective work and her broad knowledge of every aspect of local government.

Supervisor Mary Griffin's life of community leadership and public service is instructive to us all. Her dedication to the ideals of democracy and community service stands tall. It is therefore fitting that she is being honored on the occasion of her retirement from the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors. So today, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, to join me in honoring this great and good woman whom I'm proud to call my friend and my colleague. We are indeed a better County, a better Country and a better people because of her.

#### GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3632, the Golden Gate

National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act. I appreciate my colleague Mr. LANTOS' hard work to bring this bill to the floor today and am proud to have worked on it with him and our other Bay Area colleague, Ms. PELOSI.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will authorize open space parcels, located between existing Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) lands and the lower-income community of Marin City, to be included within the GGNRA. This pending acquisition would create the first direct access to the GGNRA for the residents of Marin City. It will also fulfill a GGNRA "parks to people" legislative mandate to establish park access to as wide a socioeconomic constituency as possible.

In addition, H.R. 3632 allows for these parcels to be preserved in an undeveloped state that protects habitat, ridge top trails and scenic views of San Francisco Bay for the public's continued enjoyment. Including these parcels within the GGNRA boundaries is strongly supported by the Marin County Board of Supervisors, the Marin County Open Space District and local conservation organizations.

Open space preservation is a key priority for my constituents. But H.R. 3632 will also set aside lands in other parts of the Bay Area for the public's continued enjoyment. Only 20 miles south of the parcels in my district, new space in San Francisco—the urban heart of the Bay Area—will also be included in the GGNRA. Even further south, in a part of the Bay Area that is also experiencing pressure on its open space, Mr. Lantos has worked hard to include parcels in Pacifica within GGNRA boundaries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3632 today. It is crucial that open space in the Bay Area can be preserved and enjoyed by generations of children to come.

HONORING RICHARD P.  
SCHARCHBURG

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of Richard P. Scharchburg. The Kettering/GMI Alumni Foundation Collection of Industrial History will be formally renamed the Richard P. Scharchburg Collection of Industrial History at a ceremony on Tuesday, September 19 in my hometown of Flint, Michigan. I have known Richard Scharchburg for many years and it is a great honor for me to pay tribute to him on this occasion.

Richard Scharchburg first taught history at Kettering/GMI in 1964. He left the school to pursue other endeavors for a short period of time and returned in 1968. He was influential in establishing the Frances Willson Thompson Chair of Industrial History and taught the history of the automotive industry with a passion at the school until his untimely death in June of this year.

He was a noted authority on the automotive industry. His renown in the field brought him recognition nationally and internationally. He

was a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Automotive History Collection of the Detroit Public Library and vice-president of the Society of Automotive Historians. He is past president of the Durant-Dort Foundation, former president of the Genesee County Historical Society, and was a founding member of the Whaley Historical House. He was featured in a 1996 television series on the centennial of the automobile and one week before his death the History Channel had interviewed him for a program on the evolution of automotive technology.

Richard Scharchburg was a noted author. In addition to numerous articles about the development of the automobile his books include "W.C. Durant: The Boss," "Under No Man's Shadow: Eugene W. Kettering and the Dieselization of the Railroads," "America's Cop College (GMI): The First 75 Years," "Carrriages Without Horses: J. Frank Duryea and the Birth of the American Automobile Industry." The last book was published by the Society of Automotive Engineers and won the Thomas McKean Memorial Cup of the Antique Automobile Club of America and the Nicholas-Joseph Cugnot Award of the Society of Automotive Historians. At the time of his death he was working on a book about Walter Marr, the engineer that had worked with David Buick.

Through his efforts the Industrial History archives has grown to its current size and renown. Richard was very proud of the collection and had worked diligently to make the archives as comprehensive as possible. It is a world class resource on the history of the automobile and industry. The archives encompass the history of the automobile, automotive history and the history of the greater Flint area. Recently, my staff had to utilize the archives in doing research. The information they needed was not readily available anywhere else.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join with me in paying homage to my friend, Richard P. Scharchburg. I commend the Kettering/GMI Alumni Foundation for demonstrating their respect for a great historian by naming the Collection of Industry History in his honor so that his memory may live on for future generations.

BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Diegueno Middle School in Encinitas and its leaders, Principal, Marilyn Pugh and Superintendent, Bill Berrier. Diegueno has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Diegueno Middle School's superior work be included in the record.

Diegueno Middle school is nestled in Encinitas, a quite residential area approximately four-and-a-half miles inland from the Pacific coast. Diegueno is one of four middle schools in the San Dieguito Union High School District, and it is a feeder school for two traditional high schools, one "Academy" High School, and one alternative high school. Diegueno students are motivated toward high academic expectations and proud of their academic, athletic, and service accomplishments.

Diegueno's newly developed Mission Statement is "to ensure that all students reach their potential as ethical, involved citizens and lifelong learners guided by a professional, compassionate staff who provide a challenging, creative, and meaningful education." With their mission statement in mind, Diegueno offers many programs and services to support the learning and development of middle school age students, including a rigorous core academic program expected by their community and mandated by the state. In addition, their newly networked and technologically equipped campus supports the goals of developing students' technological skills and connecting them to an increasingly global interaction with the world. Their elective program, lunchtime activities, after school programs, classes and sports teams offered in conjunction with the City of Encinitas and the Boys and Girls' Club help students to discover interests which support and enhance their academic efforts. It is indeed Diegueno's goal to show all their students that they are an integral part of our school, a necessary element of the larger surrounding community, and valuable citizens of the world.

IN HONOR OF CAROL VIOLA,  
UNITED WAY'S CONGRESSWOMAN  
MARY T. NORTON MEMORIAL  
AWARD WINNER

**HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Carol Viola for winning the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award. The award, which was initiated by United Way of Hudson County in 1990, recognizes those who exhibit a deep commitment to human service as exemplified by Congresswoman Norton during her 13 terms in the House of Representatives (1925–1950). The Congresswoman was a forward-thinker who advocated for government action to help address issues we are still grappling with today, such as day care, fair employment practices, health care for veterans, and inclusion of women in high levels of government service.

Carol Viola has been the cornerstone of support in the Executive Office of the United Way of Tri-State since 1991. The Tri-State United Way conducts the single largest annual workplace campaign in the nation for the benefit of people in need. She began working at Tri-State just four years after it was formed, and she has served the organization's three most recent presidents: Calvin Green, Betty Beene (a 1990 recipient of the Mary T. Norton Award and now President of United Way of America), and Douglas Wams.

Ms. Viola has fulfilled the important responsibility of maintaining and coordinating relationships with United Way of Tri-State's key constituents and stakeholders. These individuals include CEOs and senior executives of Fortune 100 Companies, influential labor leaders and prominent community leaders who serve as Governors and volunteers of Tri-State, and 31 Chief Professional Officers of the participating local United Ways. Through her commitment to excellence and to people, Carol has provided the support that enabled many busy executives to give their time and talents to United Way and those it serves.

Ms. Viola has been happily married to Joe Crum for 13 years. She manages her mother's household and is active in her church, professional women's organizations, and neighborhood nonprofit organizations.

Carol Viola embodies the life work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton. On behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I congratulate her for her outstanding service to the community and for carrying on the work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton.

TRIBUTE TO MANATEE CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE, 2000 CHAMBER OF  
THE YEAR

**HON. DAN MILLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Florida Chamber of Commerce Executives (FCCE) named the Manatee County Chamber of Commerce, their 2000 Chamber

of the Year. Through this and many other notable accomplishments, the strength and spirit of the Manatee Chamber embodies the foundations for economic leadership that our community relies upon. The invaluable service of its pro-Florida, pro-business membership continually enhances our lives and builds a better future for all of Manatee County.

Through its many ventures in the Manatee area, the Manatee Chamber of Commerce has displayed an innovative and effective approach to business and community relations. This approach has been validated by the Chamber's 87% membership retention record. Not only does the Chamber boast a highly successful Economic Development Council, it also touts a rapidly growing menu of business services, including seminars, workshops and roundtable discussion groups. These, along with countless other services provided by the Chamber, are the attributes that make this body the best of its kind in the state of Florida.

I have had the pleasure to work with several members of the Manatee Chamber of Commerce, including the current Chairman Byron Shinn and Immediate Past Chairman Brian Murphy, and can personally testify to the quality of work put forth by the volunteers and staff of this great organization. It makes me proud to have such an outstanding group in Florida's 13th District. I commend the Manatee Chamber of Commerce for its past record and look forward to witnessing its future accomplishments.

MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2000*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of overriding the Clinton/Gore Administration's veto of the Marriage Tax Penalty Relief Reconciliation Act pending before the House today, and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting hard working American families by voting "yes" on this override today.

This is about people. It is about families. It is about hard working moms and dads who work from paycheck to paycheck to make ends meet. Why should the government increase their taxes just because they are married? It not only doesn't make sense, it just isn't right.

And this injustice is not affecting just a few American families. According to the Congressional Budget Office, more than 25 million couples pay an average of \$1,400 a year to the IRS just because they are married. This is unconscionable, and it has to stop.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of the misleading tirade coming from those whose agenda is to keep taxpayers' money in Washington because they want to spend the federal budget surplus on more government bureaucracy. This bill is not tax relief for the rich. The fact is that marriage penalty relief is middle class tax relief because middle-income families are hit the hardest by this penalty. Most marriage penalties occur when the higher-earning

spouse makes between \$20,000 and \$75,000 per year, according to the Congressional Budget Office. If these couples had remained single and just lived together they would not be facing this increased tax penalty. And increasing a couple's taxes just because they have chosen to make a commitment to one another in marriage, and work to build a future together, is just plain wrong.

I firmly believe that the tax revenue surplus is the American people's money, not Washington's. We should start giving back some of this tax surplus to families who work hard to put food on the table, clothe their children, pay their taxes, and who are currently forced to sacrifice their family time to earn a little more money to make ends meet.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these hardworking moms and dads and vote "yes" to override the Clinton/Gore veto of the Marriage Tax Penalty Relief bill.

CONGRATULATING GUAM'S PUBLIC TELEVISION STATION, KGTF, ON ITS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, there is at least one generation in my district who grew to adulthood with Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy, Big Bird, and the Cookie Monster. Although they have probably turned their attention to Nova, Masterpiece Theater, Mystery! and other more adult television fare, their children are now tuning into Sesame Street, Reading Rainbow, Mr. Rogers, Teletubbies, and, of course, Barney, thanks to KGTF, Channel 12, Guam's Public Television Station.

Unlike in times past, when KGTF competed for viewers with only one commercial television station, Guam now enjoys the great variety of programming—but not C-Span, I regret—provided by cable television. As the debate rages here in our nation about the increasing number of cable channels and independent networks and the declining quality of television programming, public television remains unscathed by criticism. In Guam, as here in the States, viewers can always count on high quality shows that are educational as well as entertaining, thanks to KGTF. Despite the overwhelming programming choices available, 24 hours a day, on a multitude of channels, the people of Guam have not abandoned KGTF. As viewers, they tune in time and time again, to watch their favorite shows, shows that air only on public television. As supporters of public television, they open their wallets year after year, to give what they can so that KGTF can continue to serve them.

Mr. Speaker, on October 30, KGTF will celebrate its 30th anniversary. In a place in which commercial television has been available for just over 40 years, KGTF's longevity is not so much a testament to our social addition to television in general, but to the visionary leaders of Guam who established public television in Guam and to the people of Guam who have continued to support it successfully throughout the years. KGTF signed on the air for the first time on October 30, 1970, with a grant for \$150,000 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and \$50,000 from the

Government of Guam. It had only five employees who operated out of an old Butler building in Mangilao. In 1974, the 12th Guam Legislature passed P.L. 12-194, establishing the Guam Educational Telecommunications Corporation, a nonprofit public corporation to operate KGTF. In 1997 KGTF won the Guam Developmental Disabilities Council's Media Representative of the Year award for its outstanding services and sensitivity to Guam's disabled community. In 1999, the Micronesia Chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists awarded the station its Professional Achievement and Performance Award for outstanding community service.

Today, KGTF's annual budget is a little over \$1 million. The funding is provided by the Government of Guam, the federal Community Service Grant and private donations. Through good economic times and bad, the people of Guam have never allowed KGTF to sign off the air. This, I believe, is an indication of its value to the community, to a desire it fulfills, and to a service it renders. In 1991, the station purchased a remote broadcast van and in 1994 constructed a large station facility, both of which were funded entirely by contributions.

I am proud to congratulate KGTF's Board of Trustees, Chairman Carlos Baretto, Vice Chairwoman Joleen Flores, Dan Tinsay and Ariel Dimalanta, on the quality of their guidance and leadership. And I gratefully commend General Manager Ginger Underwood, Operations Manager Benny Flores, Engineer Mesegei Diaz, Administrative Officer Lorraine Hernandez, Accounting Technician Tina Poblete, Program Coordinator Dois Gallo, Program Assistant Vickey Manglona, Development Director Sonia Suobiron, Development Assistant Mary Perez, Production Manager John Muna, Studio Supervisor Edmond Cheung, Broadcast Technician Rodney Sapp, Camera Operators Mike Lizama, Curb Crisostomo and Shingpe Wang, and Master Control Operators Jason Fernandez, Reynald La Puebla and Seigfred Cabanday for making it all happen.

Si Yu'os ma'ase, hamyo todos. Maolek che'cho'-miyo para i taotao-ta. Long live KGTF!

## ESTUARY RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 12, 2000*

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the decline in estuary habitats nation-wide has been well-documented in the scientific and resource management literature for over 30 years. Worse, we are now finally seeing how ruinous this habitat loss has been to our coastal environment through degraded water quality, depleted commercial and recreational fisheries, and destructive shoreline erosion and subsidence.

Within my own district, the baylands provide some form of food, shelter, or other benefits to over 500 species of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. In addition, there are almost as many species of invertebrates in the ecosystem as all the other animals combined. This brings the total number of animal species

that use or call the baylands ecosystem home to over one thousand. Unfortunately, this area has lost over 95 percent of its tidal wetlands and continues to be besieged by invasive and aquatic nuisance species.

These impacts are real. Fortunately, we have an opportunity to begin the effort to reverse that trend. H.R. 1775, the Estuary Restoration Act, would provide a reasonable, balanced approach to both preserve remaining estuarine habitats and to facilitate effective, locally-driven estuary restoration.

I commend the Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Mr. SHUSTER, and the senior ranking Democrat member, Mr. OBERSTAR, as well as the Chairman of the Committee on Resources, Mr. YOUNG, for their collaborative efforts and co-operation in developing this compromise legislation. I would also like to thank the bill's sponsor, Mr. GILCHREST, for his energy and persistence in pursuing this worthwhile and important bill.

I am glad to see that the bill will include as eligible restoration plans any Federal or State plan developed with the participation of public and private stakeholders. This will mean that many innovative, collaborative plans developed for the San Francisco Bay estuary, such as the Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Plan, the San Pablo Baylands Restoration Plan, and the Suisun Marsh Protection Plan will become eligible for project funding.

I am also pleased that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be eligible to participate in the program. NGOs, such as Save the Bay and The Bay Institute in the Bay Area, embody the locally driven focus of this legislation. In addition, NGOs contribute valuable matching funds, expertise and local support—all factors critical to the long-term success of estuary restoration projects. I share the concerns raised by my colleague, Mr. OBERSTAR, that the burden placed on these organizations to participate might be excessive. There is little need for further restrictions on NGO participation because the stringent review process within the bill will ensure that only the most outstanding projects are selected and funded. I hope that this will be addressed in conference with the Senate.

I appreciate the willingness of the bill's sponsors to direct the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) as the manager of monitoring data gathered within this program. NOAA has impressive scientific expertise and superb competence in environmental data management. In addition, NOAA programs such as the National Estuarine Research Reserves and Coastal Services Center, will be useful conduits for dissemination of estuary restoration data to coastal resource managers nationwide.

The establishment of an Estuary Habitat Restoration Council within the bill is of paramount importance due to the largely experimental and innovative nature of many estuary restoration techniques. The science of estuary restoration, at present, is imprecise. It is important to recognize that we will have to learn from our mistakes; undoubtedly, not every project will meet expectations. I had hoped to include a more rigorous post-construction monitoring and evaluation process in the bill. In its absence, the Corps would be wise to work closely with the Council to prioritize and select projects based upon successes validated in the field.

In lieu of the recent criticism that has been directed at the Corps, I retain some reservations about the wisdom of Congress authorizing the Corps to take on such a significant expansion of its mission at this time. I am sure we have all been closely following the series of articles that have appeared in the Washington Post this week. Since its inception, the Corps has launched tens of billions of dollars worth of public works projects around the country, many of which have severely damaged the environment because of a lack of oversight.

I am encouraged by the efforts of several colleagues to address this issue, notably Congressman RON KIND, Congresswoman TAMMY BALDWIN and Congressman EARL BLUMENAUER. Public works projects will always be needed, but at the same time we also need to ensure the protection of the environment. Environmental considerations should be taken as seriously as economic ones when analyzing projects. Certainly, the Corps should not approve projects with severe ecological consequences.

Once again, I strongly support this legislation.

## BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Twin Peaks Middle School in Poway and its leaders, Principal Sue Foerster and Superintendent Dr. Bob Reeves. Twin Peaks has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of 11 schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students, and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the Nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the Nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by State education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans, and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement, and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.



As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Twin Peaks Middle School's superior work be included in the RECORD:

Twin Peaks Middle School is in the city of Poway, a suburban community of about 45,000 located 25 miles northeast of San Diego, California. Known as "The City in the Country," Poway maintains a rural feeling where horse trails are common and the annual rodeo is an important event. Retail trade, service industry, and government jobs presently provide the greatest opportunity for employment in Poway, although most of their residents travel to other areas of the county to work. The dedicated Twin Peaks staff exemplifies its vision of providing an excellent education for all students by making a conscious effort to continuously enhance and enrich the culture and conditions in the school so that teachers can teach more effectively, leading to students who become lifelong learners. This focused effort to strive for excellence is shared by teachers, parents, students, and community members who work together to create outstanding programs that maximize the potential of each student while acknowledging individual learning styles.

Students feel this enthusiasm for learning and want to be at Twin Peaks, as shown by the average attendance rate of over 99 percent. Students maintain an active voice in perpetuating these traditions through the Associated Student Body that provides Friday spirit days, barbecues, dances, Teacher Appreciation Day, and Harbor Cruise excursions. Other yearly events include ski trips, Women's Day speakers, Shadow-A-Student Day, the geography bee and spelling bee, Sixth Grade Olympics, sixth grade camp, a seventh grade trip to Medieval Times, band concerts, and choral and drama productions. Visitors frequently comment on the positive atmosphere that pervades the campus. Twin Peaks Middle School truly is a wonderful place to teach and learn.

#### HONORING CATHERINE CATCHINGS

##### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to rise before you today to pay tribute to Ms. Catherine Catchings, the Illustrious Commandress of Oman Court No. 132. The Daughters of Isis, Ancient and Accepted Free Masons, based in Flint, Michigan, will honor Ms. Catchings at their 40th annual Commandress Ball on October 21.

Catherine Catchings moved from Alabama to Flint, Michigan, in 1957. She joined Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church and has maintained an active membership, working with the choir, Young Matrons Auxiliary, and the Willing Workers Club.

Because of Catherine's long standing dedication to enhance the quality of life for others, she began a long career with Hurley Medical Center, leading to her recent retirement. During this time, she also became President of AFSCME Local 825. Under Catherine's leadership, Local 825 made community service a key focus. Community Service became an established as a standing committee of the union, and members participated in various projects benefiting the needy. Catherine has worked with the United Way, Red Cross blood drives, and the Children's Miracle Network Run for Children. As a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, she works diligently on behalf of our area's veterans. She is involved with the Veterans Hospital Project, writes letters and purchases gifts for the veterans' families, and distributes information on such subjects as bone marrow research and donor registration.

As Worthy Matron of Royal Star Chapter 27, Order of the Eastern Star, Prince Hall Affiliation, Catherine established a Scholarship Fund, organized donation drives on behalf of the Flint Shelter, Transition House, and Carriage Town Mission. As Youth Sponsor for the Crescent Moon Youth Fraternity, she helps create future community leaders through nursing homes visits and Christmas caroling. She is truly a tremendous role model, and many people in the Flint community have had their lives enriched by her unselfish acts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in honoring the Illustrious Commandress, Ms. Catherine Catchings. Her devotion to making this nation a better place to live should reinforce our strong commitment to our communities. We owe a debt of gratitude to Catherine, her husband, and their two sons.

#### IN HONOR OF CATHY GONZALEZ, UNITED WAY'S CONGRESSWOMAN MARY T. NORTON MEMORIAL AWARD WINNER

##### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cathy Gonzalez for winning the United Way's Congresswoman Mary T. Norton Memorial Award. The award, which was initiated by United Way of Hudson County in 1990, recognizes those who exhibit a deep commitment to human service as exemplified by Congresswoman Norton during her 13 terms in the House of Representatives (1925–1950). The Congresswoman was a forward-thinker who advocated for government action to help address issues we are still grappling with today, such as day care, fair employment practices, health care for veterans, and inclusion of women in high levels of government service.

Cathy Gonzalez is the vice president of Human Resources for the Pershing Division of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation. In her role at Pershing, Mrs. Gonzalez is responsible for leading many of the firm's community relations efforts. She works with the Jersey City Board of Education to provide meaningful school-to-work opportunities for local students. Under her leadership,

employees of Pershing participate in a variety of charitable activities.

Ms. Gonzalez is vice chairperson of the United Way of Hudson County and vice president of the Board of Managers of the Hudson Unit of the American Cancer Society. She has received recognition from Gateway II, Van Vorst Block Association, Ferris High School, and New York Blood Services.

Pershing, a leading provider of global correspondent financial services to over 650 financial institutions, moved its corporate headquarters to Jersey City in 1989. Pershing has established an outstanding relationship with the community by actively practicing its corporate value of social responsibility.

Ms. Gonzalez was born and raised in Jersey City, NJ. She holds a master's degree in health administration and began her career working for Christ Hospital, where she initiated volunteer efforts in the community.

Cathy Gonzalez embodies the life work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton. On behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, I congratulate her for her outstanding service to the community and for carrying on the work of Congresswoman Mary T. Norton.

#### TRIBUTE TO NELSON FAIRBANKS

##### HON. MARK FOLEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, this past summer marked the end of long and distinguished career for a leader of Florida's agriculture and business industries. Our dear friend, Mr. J. Nelson Fairbanks retired from his post with the U.S. Sugar Corporation.

In 1966, the charm and beauty of inviting Clewiston, Florida lured Nelson from the family farm in Louisiana. Twelve years later, he would join U.S. Sugar as vice president of corporate development. Since those first days, Nelson later took over the helm as CEO and for more than a decade guided the company and its employees through unprecedented change and growth.

By molding U.S. Sugar, Nelson also shaped the industry and his community as well.

In today's quick-fix, high-tech, "dot-com" world, Nelson and the people of U.S. Sugar truly understand the meaning of a hard day's work. They are the wholesome hospitable people that take a deep pride in laboring hard to feed America's families.

The community will indeed miss Nelson's leadership and vision. Yet, we are comforted in the knowledge that regardless where retirement takes Nelson, love for the people of Clewiston and U.S. Sugar runs thick in his veins like molasses.

#### THE PRAIRIE ROSE CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION SALUTES CONSTITUTION WEEK

##### HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, the week of September 17–23 has been officially designated



as Constitution Week. This marks the 213th anniversary of the signing of our Constitution.

The guardian of our liberties, our Constitution established our republic as a selfgoverning nation dedicated to rule by law. This document is the cornerstone of our freedom. It was written to protect every American from the abuse of power by government. Without that restraint, our founders believed the republic would perish.

The ideals upon which our Constitution is based are reinforced each day by the success of our political system to which it gave birth. The success of our way of government requires an enlightened citizenry.

Constitution Week provides an opportunity for all Americans to recall the achievements of our founders, the nature of limited government, and the rights, privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. It provides us the opportunity to be better informed about our rights, freedoms and duties as citizens.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I particularly want to take note of the outstanding work of the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which is actively involved in the Third Congressional District in events this week commemorating Constitution Week. The Prairie Rose Chapter has been involved with this effort in our communities for a number of years and I commend them for doing so.

Our Constitution has served us well for over 200 years, but it will continue as a strong, vibrant, and vital foundation for freedom only so long as the American people remain dedicated to the basic principles on which it rests. Thus, as the United States continues into its third century of constitutional democracy, let us renew our commitment to, in the words of our Constitution's preamble: "form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity . . ." I know that the Prairie Rose Chapter of the Kansas Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution joins with me in urging all Americans to renew their commitment to, and understanding of, our Constitution.

#### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HERITAGE HILL FOUNDATION

#### HON. MARK GREEN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this week in my home town, the Heritage Hill Foundation will celebrate its 25th anniversary. I'm proud today to offer a few remarks honoring this exciting occasion before the House.

It's hard to believe that the Heritage Hill Foundation is 25 years old. Back in 1975, a few folks got together and decided that they were going to dedicate themselves to creating a museum of living history right in Brown County. They banded together and founded the Heritage Hill Foundation.

Over the years, this foundation has been a model organization—serving as the example for other state and local groups to follow as they sought to improve their communities.

I'm proud to have served on the board of this foundation. But I'm even more proud of

what it has achieved. It has turned that dream of a living history museum into the reality that today stands as Heritage Hill State Park.

The foundation has a long list of achievements to its credit. It has raised millions for the creation and operation of Heritage Hill State Park. It has restored century-old buildings to their original glory, and built new reproduction structures that make the past come alive for the generations of today and tomorrow.

The successes of Heritage Hill are a direct result of the commitment and hard work by all those involved with Heritage Hill Foundation, and the support and help offered by our community. They're also the result of the enthusiasm of those folks, young and old, who visit Heritage Hill and remind all of us involved in the project that our investment has truly paid off.

Thank you, Heritage Hill Foundation.

#### BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rancho Bernardo High School in Rancho Bernardo and its leaders, Principal, Paul Gentle and Superintendent, Dr. Bob Reeves. Rancho Bernardo has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County Schools who pulled together in pursuit of education excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best edu-

cation possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Rancho Bernardo High School's superior work be included in the record:

Stimulated by vibrant young professional families and grounded by the wisdom, vision, and experience of a large senior population, Rancho Bernardo High School (RBHS), located in a suburban community in San Diego, California, is teeming with energetic activity. The ethnic and age diversity of the community provides a firm foundation and strongly impacts the educational experience of RBHS students. The students, along with the encouragement and support of the staff and families, have brought pride to the community and they took the school to new heights last year when Rancho Bernardo was recognized as a California Distinguished School.

Rancho Bernardo High School offers academic programs that are rigorous and challenging for all students. The programs include advanced placement courses in all academic areas, a model Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program, support courses in the areas of math and English, on-line courses in math and civics, a BRIDGES program for at-risk students (connecting the students to the Bronco community and paving avenues for success), a community mentor program, a ninth grade interdisciplinary academy, incredible visual and technical arts offerings, and academic courses that are linked tightly to academic standards. Technology also plays an incredible role in student learning. Presently, every classroom on campus is home to a minimum of one computer, in addition to the 24 in the Library Media Center. With the campus networked and computers having access to the Internet, modern technology is provided for all students, wherever they are on campus. Ultimately, the RBHS school community is anchored by its prime goal, All Students Learning—Whatever It Takes. This goal drives the competent and caring staff and fosters positive relationships with the citizens of Rancho Bernardo.

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. SVEN-PETER MANNSFELD

#### HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, just a few weeks ago, one of my constituents and friends, a chemist and civic leader of the First District of Alabama, retired after a 36-year tenure with Degussa-Huls Corporation. Dr. Sven-Peter Mannsfeld deserves to be recognized for his accomplishments and contributions.

The son of Dr. Wilhelm Mannsfeld and Dr. Margarita Mannsfeld, Dr. Sven-Peter Mannsfeld was born in Riga, Latvia, on July 24, 1935. He became a German citizen in 1939 and an American citizen in 1989. Now, he and his wife, Sybille Elise Spormann Mannsfeld, have three accomplished sons of their own, Percy, Boris and Andy.

Dr. Mannsfeld is a chemist. He studied at the "Max Planck Institut fur Kohleforschung" in Rostock, Dresden, Bonn, and Gottingen, Germany and, finally, at the University of

Göttingen where he earned his Masters in Chemistry and, later, his Ph.D. in Natural Sciences. In 1964, he began his career with Degussa working for various plants in the Cologne region of Germany. Then, in 1971, he went on to the Degussa AG headquarters in Frankfurt where he worked in Project Management for Research, Development and Production Projects. Two years later Dr. Mannsfeld was put in charge of finding a site for a plant in the United States, and soon thereafter, Mobile welcomed Dr. Mannsfeld into the community.

In 1973, Dr. Mannsfeld became president of Degussa Alabama, Inc. and also served as Plant Manager for Degussa's Theodore Plant operations. Later, in 1977, he became the executive vice president of technology, engineering, and plant services for all Degussa sites in the United States. Finally, in 1999, Dr. Mannsfeld became the executive vice president and chief technical advisor to the CEO and a member of the Board of Directors of Degussa-Huls Corporation. It is from this position that Dr. Mannsfeld has recently retired.

Bringing Degussa to Mobile was the singular vision of Dr. Mannsfeld and for nearly 30 years, Degussa and the citizens of south Alabama have benefited from this mutually beneficial relationship.

In addition to his service and leadership in Degussa, Dr. Mannsfeld has greatly contributed to the city of Mobile and all of Alabama. Shortly after becoming a United States citizen in 1989, Dr. Mannsfeld became chairman of the Business Council of Alabama in 1990. Following his Distinguished Service Cross award (in which the president of the Federal Republic of Germany presented him with the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Medal of the Republic), he was named Honorary Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany for Alabama. Dr. Mannsfeld was a participant from 1994 to 1997 in the Mercedes Alabama Project-Tuscaloosa, which ended up successfully bringing Mercedes-Benz to Alabama.

From 1995 to 1998, he was involved in the Mitsubishi Polysilicon Project in Mobile and from 1997 to 2000, with the Phenolchemie Mobile/Theodore Project. Additionally, he was instrumental in moving forward the important Theodore Industrial Park Dock Project. Finally, from 1998 to 2000, he participated in the Alabama Power Theodore Cogeneration Project. In 1999 Dr. Mannsfeld was named to the Board of Directors of Atlantic Marine Holding Company.

Dr. Mannsfeld's accomplishments and contributions do not end there, however. He additionally serves as a member of distinguished organizations such as the Mobile College Fellows, the American Chemical Engineers, the Midgulf Business Roundtable, the Alabama Chemical Association, the Board of Regents of Spring Hill College, The University of Alabama at Birmingham Advisory Council, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Alabama School of Math and Science. In addition to this already impressive and exhaustive list, Dr. Mannsfeld has served on the Board of Directors of Degussa Corporation, the Ultraform Company, Nilok, Inc., Compass Bank of Mobile, and the Board of Directors of the Business Council of Alabama.

Dr. Mannsfeld is also a former member of many other Boards of Directors. These include the National Association of Manufacturers, the Associated Industries of Alabama, the Ala-

bama Chemical Association, the Doctors Hospital, the YMCA-Chandler Branch, Mobile, WHIL Gulf Coast Public Broadcasting Company, the Mobile United Way, the Mobile United-Civic Organization, the Independent Colleges of Alabama, the Better Business Bureau, and the Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Mannsfeld has added to the social aspect of Mobile and elsewhere through other noteworthy organizations. He belongs to the Corps Teutoni Hercynia Göttingen (a university fraternal organization), the Mobile Country Club, Ducks Unlimited, the Degussa Hunting Club, the Alabama Wildlife Federation, the Gulf Coast Conservation Association, the Audubon Society, the Mystical Carnival Society, and the U.S. Chess Federation.

Dr. Mannsfeld's contributions, both civic and business, have greatly impacted the citizens of south Alabama. While he has formally retired from the Degussa Corporation, it is my sincere hope and wish that south Alabama and the constituents I represent will continue to benefit from his presence and engagement in civic and business affairs.

Thank you, Dr. Mannsfeld, for all your many contributions to our community. May your retirement bring you many challenging, relaxing and enjoyable years.

#### CONGRATULATING HON. LEE TERRY ON THE BIRTH OF HIS SON

#### HON. JIM DeMINT

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. DeMINT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Republican freshman class, I would like to congratulate Congressman Lee Terry of Nebraska on the birth of his baby boy, Jack William Terry.

On the fourth of July, at 11:40 p.m., Mr. Terry and his wife, Robyn, welcomed an eight pound, seven ounce child into this world. We sincerely congratulate both Mr. and Mrs. Terry on this joyous occasion as they enter into their new life as parents. May God bless the gentleman from Nebraska and his new family, and may Jack Terry live a long and prosperous life.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DAVID KATZ, MUSIC DIRECTOR AND PRINCIPAL CONDUCTOR OF ADRIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

#### HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. Smith of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 22, 2000, David Katz will conduct his final performance as music director and principal conductor of the Adrian Symphony Orchestra and OPERA! Lenawee. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate him on his past twelve seasons of service.

Under his leadership the Adrian Symphony has grown into one of Michigan's top five orchestras, has built its own professional opera company, OPERA! Lenawee, hosted Itzhak Perlman as the most famous of dozens of ex-

ceptional solo artists, been cheered in dozens of venues in four countries and two states, and has made us more proud of our orchestra and more excited about great music than we ever thought possible.

David Katz worked to break down the barriers which often separate classical music and opera from many people, instituting educational programs for both adults and children. His programming of concerts continually challenge the musicians, as well as the audience, through presentation of a broad variety of music and through increasing the breadth and scope of programming offered, adding opera, ballet and chamber music to the Adrian Symphony Orchestra during his tenure.

David's devotion and determination to both the Adrian Symphony Orchestra and his community is to be applauded and I am honored to recognize him and wish him continued success in his future endeavors.

#### BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mesa Verde Middle School in Scripps Ranch and its leaders, Principal, Sonya Wrisley and Superintendent, Dr. Bob Reeves. Mesa Verde has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they

have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Mesa Verde Middle School's superior work be included in the record:

Mesa Verde Middle School, located in Rancho Penasquitos, a suburb of northern San Diego, California, exemplifies the educational heights that can be attained when a solid partnership exists between school and community. All members of this team are completely committed to their philosophy of "doing everything possible to help each student succeed", while maintaining strong academic integrity. Their school vision for 2002 states that "Mesa Verde Middle School will create an enhanced learning experience and a unique community environment for all students." The success of Mesa Verde's rigorous curriculum is evidenced by consistently high performance on standardized tests and underscored by earning the maximum six-year Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) accreditation. Among their noteworthy accomplishments are two wellness programs. Mesa Verde's wellness budget enables them to have a teacher on special assignment (TOSA), devoting a full period each day to drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention education. The second program, "Names Can Really Hurt You" was nationally recognized in Washington D.C. and fosters tolerance of diversity in the classroom and on campus. A 50% drop in negative name calling infractions best illustrates the success of this program.

Mesa Verde provides an excellent education to culturally and ethnically diverse middle class population. Their site is designed to accommodate students with a wide range of academic abilities and physical challenges. Designed with technology in mind, Mesa Verde has become Poway Unified School District's model school. Four computer labs are housed at Mesa Verde and each classroom is networked to the Internet and e-mail. A distinct feature of the campus is the village concept design. Classrooms are grouped together and house a single grade level.

And added strength of Mesa Verde is the varied "safety nets" in place to ensure that students progress and succeed socially as well as academically. Innovative programs such as Peer Mediation, Natural Helpers, Eagle Groups, and Student Outreach Services (SOS) teach students to deal effectively with their emotional needs and to interact successfully with their peers. A commitment to excellence is the cornerstone for all of Mesa Verde's programs. Providing excellence in all they do, Mesa Verde is exemplified by a dedicated, hardworking staff, who truly love children. They base all decisions on what is best for their students. The entire school community: staff, students, parents and community, works together to provide the best possible education for all students.

#### 2000 PARALYMPICS

#### HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, as the eyes of the world are fixed on Sydney, Australia, and the games of the 27th Olympiad, I rise to

ask this House to glance closer to home, to Western New York, to share in an inspiring story of personal triumph and the spirit of athletic competition.

On Wednesday, September 20, 2000, friends and supporters will gather at the Rochester Yacht Club to lend their support to sailors Keith Burhans, Paul Callahan and Richard Hughes and their quest for gold at the 2000 Paralympics to be held next month in Sydney, Australia.

Burhans of Monroe County lost both legs in a 1995 boating accident. Callahan, of Newport, Rhode Island, has been a quadriplegic since college. And Hughes is an amputee from Philadelphia. The three formed a world-class team that finished second in last year's World Disabled Sailing Championship.

But their story is even greater than their ability to tack around the tetrahedrons faster than their competitors. They have used their personal experiences to teach others to overcome barriers and test their limits.

Callahan reorganized and became CEO of the Shake-A-Leg program for the disabled in Newport. And Burhans joined the board of the Rochester Rehabilitation Center, which organizes SportsNet, a similar program that allows those with physical disabilities to participate in the able-bodied sports world.

In what became the first race of one of the oldest competitions in sport, the America's Cup, a young Queen Victoria watched as the yacht "America" plowed across the finish line. When she asked her courtier to search the sea and identify which boat was second, he took a long look through his telescope and replied: "Your majesty, I regret to report, there is no second."

To Keith Burhans, Paul Callahan and Richard Hughes, I am pleased to report that your personal courage, your triumph over adversity, and your devotion to athletic competition has already made each of you, like the 1851 crew of the "America," a winner.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this House of Representatives join me in saluting the achievements of these three extraordinary men, and that we further extend to them the best of luck at the games of the 2000 Paralympics.

#### IN HONOR OF RUSSELL BINNEY

#### HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a man who positively influenced the lives of many people. Earlier this month, Mr. Russell Binney of Ulysses, Kansas passed away. Russ fulfilled many important roles in his life—each of them with integrity, compassion, and dedication.

Russ proudly served his country in the United States Navy during World War II and as a lifelong member of the American Legion. Upon returning to Ulysses, he founded Binney Better Foods, Inc. For more than 40 years, Russ and his wife Virginia provided retail grocery service to the citizens of Grant County. In that time, Russ's business experienced and adapted to change. However, one thing remained constant: Russ's commitment to providing a quality product with first-rate customer service.

Russ served his community in additional ways. He was past president of the Ulysses Rotary Club and earlier this year received the Rotary 2000 Distinguished Service Award. Russ was a leader and former chairman of the Grant County Republican Party. He was a member and elder of the Shelton Memorial Christian Church. His devoted involvement in Gideon International strengthened his faith. In 1990, Russ' friends and neighbors recognized his many years of accomplished service by selecting him as the Grant County Citizen of the Year.

I have walked Main streets of many Kansas communities. In Ulysses, my objective was always to walk the business district with Russ Binney. Everyone liked you if you were with Russ. Always a smile and handshake for the men and a kiss for the women. He brightened everyone's day. No person in any Kansas town ever received a warmer reception than when Russ met one of his customers or neighbors.

Most important to Russ was his family. Over the course of their 54 years together, he and Virginia raised their son Cary and daughters Janet, Rhonda, and Tammy. They also devoted endless love and attention to seven grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Russell fulfilled many important roles in his life—each of them with integrity, compassion, and dedication. I join his many friends and admirers in extending my deepest sympathies to Virginia and her family during their time of loss.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1654, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AU- THORIZATION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

#### HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 14, 2000*

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express very serious concerns about this legislation that we are considering on the floor today. Section 205 of this conference report prematurely directs NASA—and I stress the word "directs"—to establish a nongovernmental organization to manage microgravity research and commercialization activities aboard the International Space Station.

Mr. Speaker, in this Body the International Space Station does not have a stronger supporter than myself. While I sat on the Science Committee, I fought to fence-off microgravity research funds from hardware cost overruns and preserve the benefits of the Station for our taxpayers. Year after year, I'm on this floor defending the Space Station against various wounding and killing amendments. But I'm concerned that unless we're careful, this language in Section 205 may move the taxpayer investments in Space Station backwards, rather than forwards.

This language was not considered during the normal House subcommittee or full committee markup process, but was added into the bill in conference. The House hasn't held any hearings on this matter. It's not even clear to me where NASA will get the funding for this initiative. What will happen to the government

resources like the Station's new Payload Operations and Integration Facility at the Marshall Space Flight Center? Will there be a duplication of facilities at the taxpayer's expense?

It is just not obvious to myself and others how handing this work to the private sector would benefit the taxpayers or NASA. In fact, it could be detrimental. We've found that to be the case when NASA management was too far removed from two recently failed missions to Mars. By NASA Administrator Dan Goldin's own admission, NASA moved too far away from the actual work taking place on its programs. We must be careful to avoid making a similar mistake with the science operations aboard the Space Station. NASA civil servants look after the nation's interests and report to the NASA Administrator Dan Goldin, who answers to us—Congress. There are no guarantees that a non-governmental organization will look after the nation's interests or have any direct responsibility to this Body. Mr. Speaker, where is the accountability in this plan?

Some people argue that a non-governmental organization managing the Hubble Space Telescope at the Space Telescope Science Institute is working well. But its mission is mostly one of science management while the mission of this proposed organization would be one of commercialization—two very different animals. Common sense tells me that the introduction of commercialization into any process also introduces an entirely new set of unique and complex issues that need to be thoughtfully considered.

Mr. Speaker, I'm also concerned that the civil servants currently managing the NASA microgravity program have had little or no meaningful opportunity to comment on this plan. These are our Nation's experts on this issue, tasked to look out for the taxpayer's interests, and they've not even been given an opportunity to voice their thoughts on this action.

Mr. Speaker, I honestly don't know if this is a good or bad idea, but why is it being pushed through in such a hasty manner? Why are we prematurely directing NASA to implement this NGO, rather than coming back to us with a plan that can be examined in the light of day before we give them a green light? Mr. Speaker, if this really is good for our Nation, then nobody should object to holding hearings and giving this the thought that it truly deserves.

I will vote for this conference report today, because there are a number of provisions in it that will be good for our space program, but I am going to continue to try to work with my Colleagues to take a closer look at this plan to transfer Space Station responsibilities to a non-government organization.

#### BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Meadowbrook Middle School in Poway and its leaders, Principal, Susan Van Zant and Superintendent, Dr. Bob Reeves. Meadowbrook has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am

proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

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As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Meadowbrook Middle School's superior work be included in the RECORD:

Located in Poway, California, Meadowbrook Middle School is an energetic and nurturing middle school where young adolescents are valued and respected. It is the school's vision that each student will master the knowledge, and develop the skills and attitudes essential for success in school and society. The staff is committed to providing a strong instructional program based upon high academic, behavioral, and social standards by the use of a challenging curriculum and supportive environment for sixth, seventh, and eighth graders. To achieve rigorous standards, the school staff, parents, and other members of the community work together. They provide a well rounded, quality program designed to meet diverse student needs. Their cooperative spirit and dedication to our core value of all students learning keep them focused on providing a well-balanced program designed to excite, build upon interests, and involve students in the process of becoming lifelong learners. Learning does not end at the end of sixth period, but rather it continues through co-curricular sports, clubs, library research, tutorials, and interaction with staff in a less formal setting.

The school has a tradition of active parent/community involvement. This past year their PTA was recognized as one of the top ten

units in California. Meadowbrook values and rewards student achievement in academics, the arts, athletics, and personal development. Curriculum, instructional practices, and student programs are driven by current research and assessment data. It is truly a school where students succeed as evidenced by their increasing test scores, high rate of student attendance, and their overall positive and caring school environment.

TO HONOR MR. ED ROBSON ON HIS  
70TH BIRTHDAY

#### HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the man behind one of the largest home building operations in America, Mr. Ed Robson. As he prepares to make his 70th birthday on September 21st, I'd like to share the history of this outstanding American and Arizonan with my colleagues.

Known as the man behind Robson Communities, Ed grew up in a middle class home environment in Boston, Mass. Although he knew the value of a good education, his love for sports and adventure was greater. After graduating in 1954 with a degree in business and banking from Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Ed played hockey for Team U.S.A. and was an alternate member of the U.S. Olympic Hockey Team. After leaving the hockey team, Robson joined the U.S. Marine Corps and was assigned as a naval aviator at Pensacola. He served for five years as a helicopter pilot and attained the rank of Captain before leaving the Marines.

Ed began his impressive career as a home builder in 1960, when he decided to pursue real estate and joined Coldwell Banker in Arizona as a real estate agent. He quickly became a broker for one of their offices. He left Coldwell Banker in 1962 and joined the Del Webb Corporation, which is his chief competitor today. As Director of Corporate Sales for the Del Webb Corporation, Robson gained immeasurable experience in all areas of the construction business.

In 1965, Robson decided to leave Webb to test his expertise and budding entrepreneurial spirit with his own real estate projects. With two other Webb employees, Robson marketed resort home sites in Bullhead City, Arizona, and then developed the Pinewood Golf Community in Flagstaff, Arizona. The success of these projects enabled Robson to acquire farmland in 1972, which became Sun Lakes. Robson's competitive drive and business acumen carried him through some tough periods including the energy crisis and recession.

Today, Sun Lakes is a 3,500-acre community with more than 14,000 residents. Robson also markets and develops three other active adult communities in Arizona and recently announced expansion plans in Texas. Robson Communities and its affiliated companies employ more than 1,170 employees and have closed more than 12,500 homes.

Father of five children and grandfather of 13, Robson still finds time to participate in community affairs. He was the 1993 Heart Ball Honoree Chairman and was instrumental in netting approximately \$1 million for the American Heart Association. In 1994, he was the

chairman for the Phoenix Boys and Girls Clubs and remains active on their Board of Directors. Robson also is or has been involved with a number of civic boards including Bank One, St. Luke's Foundation, United for Arizona and American Heart Association.

Robson's extraordinary achievements have not gone unnoticed. Arizona State University named him "Entrepreneur of the Year" in 1994 and Ernst & Young named him the same in 1996. In 1998, Northwood University named Robson one of the "Outstanding Business Leaders" in the United States. He was also the recipient of the 1998 Ellis Island Medal of Honor whose past honorees have included Presidents Bill Clinton, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush. Also included in this list of honorees is Frank Sinatra, Bob Hope, Mickey Mantle and Barbara Walters. Robson's personal favorite achievement was his induction into his High School Hall of Fame in Arlington, Massachusetts.

As you can see, Ed leads by example. He is truly an outstanding individual who deserves to be recognized. Therefore I ask you to please join me in wishing my friend Ed Robson a Happy 70th Birthday and continued success.

Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the man behind one of the largest home building operations in America, Mr. Ed Robson. As he prepares to mark his 70th birthday on September 21, I'd like to share the history of this outstanding American and Arizonan with my colleagues.

Known as the man behind Robson Communities, Ed grew up in a middle class home environment in Boston, Mass. Although he knew the value of a good education, his love for sports and adventure was even greater. After graduating in 1954 with a degree in business and banking from Colorado College in Colorado Springs, Ed played hockey for Team U.S.A. and was an alternate member of the U.S. Olympic Hockey Team. After leaving the hockey team, Robson joined the U.S. Marine Corps and was assigned as a naval aviator at Pensacola. He served for five years as a helicopter pilot and attained the rank of Captain before leaving the Marines.

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#### INTRODUCTION OF THE "NEEDLESTICK SAFETY AND PREVENTION ACT"

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Honorable CASS BALLENGER, to introduce the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act. This legislation modifies the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 C.F.R. 1910.1030) issued in 1991 by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor to improve the protection afforded to health care workers from the spread of bloodborne pathogens such as the HIV virus, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C, as a result of accidental needlesticks and other percutaneous injuries.

Though controversial at the time it was issued, today all agree that the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard has helped to significantly reduce the spread of bloodborne pathogens among health care workers. There is, however, more that can be done.

In March, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that more than 380,000 needlestick injuries occur in hospitals every year. At an average hospital, there will be an estimated 30 reported needlestick injuries for every 100 beds. It is estimated that there are between 600,000 and 800,000 needlestick injuries every year in all health

care settings. Nurses, doctors, laboratory staff, emergency medical technicians, and housekeepers have all been victimized by needlesticks. Needlestick injuries may account for as much as 80% of occupational exposures to blood.

Needlestick injuries, unfortunately, are not uncommon among health care workers. However, they are by no means trivial. Needlestick injuries impose unnecessary and unacceptable costs on our health care system. Costs to employers associated with followup medical examinations to determine whether needlestick victims have been infected by a bloodborne pathogen are by no means insignificant and can run into the thousands of dollars. Where workers are found to have been infected as a result of a needlestick injury, costs of treatment and compensation can easily run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. For those who are infected as a result of a needlestick injury, the costs cannot be measured in dollars, they are life-threatening.

At a hearing held on this subject in June, the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections heard from Karen Daley who testified on behalf of the American Nurses Association. In July 1998, Ms. Daley reached into a needle box with a gloved hand to dispose of a needle with which she had drawn blood and was stuck by a needle. Five months later, she was diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis C. Ms. Daley has had to give up direct nursing care, work that she loves and had performed for twenty years. Ms. Daley has suffered weight loss, nausea, loss of appetite, hair loss, headaches, skin rashes, severe fatigue, and bone marrow depression as a consequence of treatments for her injury. Her life now revolves around treatment for her diseases. Even more seriously, current research indicates that co-infection of HIV and hepatitis C can accelerate progression to liver failure and may lead to cirrhosis, cancer, or failure in five to ten years.

What is most tragic about Ms. Daley's story and that of many like her is that her injury was not simply accidental, it was unnecessary and therefore inexcusable. In Ms. Daley's own words:

[T]his injury did not occur because I wasn't observing universal precautions. I did everything within my power—taking all the necessary precautions including wearing gloves and following proper procedures—to reduce my own risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. This injury did not occur because I was careless or distracted or not paying attention to what I was doing. This injury and the life-altering consequences I am now suffering should not have happened. And, worst of all, this injury did not have to happen and would not have happened if a safer needle and disposal system had been in place in my own work setting.

It is estimated that 80% of all needlestick injuries could be prevented if greater use is made of available sharps with engineered sharps injury protections, such as retractable needles, and needleless systems. Since the publication of the bloodborne pathogen standard, there has been a substantial increase in the number and assortment of effective engineering controls that are commercially available. There is a large body of research concerning the effectiveness of engineering controls, including safer medical devices. Further, there is general consensus among health care employers as well as health care workers that

the overall cost of using sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and needleless systems is substantially cheaper than the costs of contending with unnecessary needlestick injuries associated with the use of less safe devices.

The under-utilization of safer medical devices is a national issue. As of August 31st, sixteen States had already enacted legislation requiring the use of safer medical devices and a seventeenth was in the process of doing so. The State laws, however, only partially address the concern. They may not be applicable to private health care sector workers and impose differing requirements that may create burdens for both employers and medical equipment manufacturers. Legislation introduced earlier in this Congress by the Hon. FORTNEY PETE STARK and the Hon. MARGE ROUKEMA to address this same issue, the Health Care Worker Needlestick Prevention Act, H.R. 1899, currently has 187 cosponsors.

To its credit, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has already acted to ensure that there is greater use of sharps with engineered safety protections and needless systems. In November 1999, OSHA issued a revised Compliance Directive on Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and has sought to highly publicize the new compliance directive. One of the principal purposes for issuing the new directive was to emphasize the requirement that employers identify, evaluate, and make use of effective safer medical devices in order to minimize the risk of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

The legislation that Mr. BALLENGER and I are introducing today builds on OSHA's efforts. By making modest changes in the bloodborne pathogen standard, this legislation, if adopted, will help to achieve substantial improvement in the safety and health of American health care workers. This legislation will help to ensure that health care workers use the safest available medical devices, that they are trained to ensure proper usage, and that employers and workers review and learn from experience to ensure continued improvement.

Specifically, the legislation amends the standard to provide for definitions of "engineering controls," "sharps with engineered sharps injury protections," and "needleless systems" in order to provide greater clarity of the requirements of the standard. The legislation ensures that employers regularly monitor and assess the development of "appropriate commercially available and effective safer medical devices" and implement use of the such devices appropriately. It further ensures that those who must use the equipment will have a voice in its selection and will be properly trained in its use. Finally, the legislation promotes greater awareness and more active vigilance by ensuring that needlestick injuries are monitored and tracked.

In developing this legislation, Mr. BALLENGER and I have sought the greatest possible consensus. For example, I have reluctantly agreed to leave aside for now the issue of extending the protections of the bloodborne pathogen standard to health care workers employed by state and local governments. We have sought to address the concerns of both health care employers and health care workers. While reinforcing the requirement that safer medical devices be used where they are commercially available, this legislation does

not mandate the use of engineered controls where such controls are not commercially available. Neither this legislation, nor the underlying standard it amends, requires anyone to use any engineering control, including a safer medical device, where such use may jeopardize a patient's safety, an employee's safety, or where it may be medically contraindicated. This legislation leaves intact all of the affirmative defenses available to employers related to the use of engineered controls under the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard. Finally, we have worked closely with OSHA to ensure that this legislation appropriately builds upon and complements the existing standard.

In conclusion, I want to thank the many people who have worked with Mr. BALLENGER and I to develop this legislation. For my part, I want to especially thank Madeleine Golde and Lorraine Theibaud of the Service Employees International Union; Barbara Coufel of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees; Bill Cunningham of the American Federation of Teachers; and Stephanie Reed and Karen Daley of the American Nurses Association. Finally, I would like to pay special tribute to Peggy Ferro. At a 1992 hearing by another committee entitled "Healthcare Worker Safety and Needlestick Injuries," Ms. Ferro testified about how she contracted HIV from a conventional needle. Ms. Ferro died in 1998. I sincerely commend Chairman BALLENGER for his efforts to ensure that we are more responsive to Ms. Daley than we were to Ms. Ferro.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NEEDLESTICK SAFETY AND PRE- VENTION ACT

#### HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I am joined by my colleague and ranking member of the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, the Honorable MAJOR R. OWENS, in the introduction of the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act. This bipartisan legislation will address an important public health issue confronting our nation's health care workers.

The Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act derives from the convergence of two critical circumstances that have a profound effect on the safety of health care workers. The first circumstance is the increased concern over accidental needlestick injuries suffered by health care workers each year in health care settings. "Needlesticks" is a term used broadly, as health care workers can suffer injuries from a broad array of "sharps" used in health care settings, from needles to IV catheters to lancets. The second circumstance is the technological advancements made over the past decade in the many types of "safer medical devices" that can be used in health care settings to help protect health care workers against sharps injuries.

The Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act would modify the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030), one of the leading health and safety standards promulgated by the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The legislation builds on the most re-

cent action taken by OSHA related to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard—the November 1999 revision of OSHA's Compliance Directive on Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens.

The concern about accidental injuries to health care workers from contaminated sharps first entered the public consciousness in the mid-1980's as concern over the AIDS epidemic grew, along with concern about the spread of hepatitis B. By the end of the decade, there were a number of documented cases of health care workers contracting the HIV virus by accidentally getting stuck with a needle when treating a patient. In 1991, responding to many of those concerns, OSHA issued the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, which specified workplace safety requirements to protect against occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Since that time, numerous studies have demonstrated the continuing serious risk to health care workers of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. In March of this year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that more than 380,000 percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps occur annually among health care workers in United States hospital settings. Estimates for all health care settings are that 600,000 to 800,000 needlestick and other percutaneous injuries occur among health care workers annually. At an average hospital, workers incur approximately 30 reported needlestick injuries per 100 beds per year. While most reported needlestick injuries involve nursing staff—laboratory staff, physicians, housekeepers, and other health care workers are also injured.

At a Subcommittee on Workforce Protections hearing in June, Mr. Charles Jeffress, the Assistant Secretary of OSHA, testified about the most recent federal action to address this issue—OSHA's revised Compliance Directive on Enforcement Procedures for Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens. While the goals of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard are clearly stated, many aspects of the standard give employers considerable flexibility in choosing the methods most feasible for accomplishing those goals. Thus, the standard directs employers to use engineering controls and work practices to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens, but it does not list or specify particular engineering controls (such as which medical devices) that employers must use. This approach allows the rule to take into account the continual progress of medical research and technology and the diversity of workplaces and workplace operations and processes, and allows the employer to determine what engineering controls will provide the best protection.

A highlight of the revised Compliance Directive, and indeed one of the main reasons for its revision, is the emphasis on the need for employers to identify, evaluate, and make use of effective commercially available engineering controls, including "safer medical devices" to reduce or minimize the risks of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. These devices are also referred to as "safety devices" or "safe-needle devices," but their common element is that they have a built-in safety mechanism that reduces or eliminates exposure to the needle or sharp. Neither the Compliance Directive, nor the current bloodborne



pathogens standard advocates the use of one particular device over another.

At the Subcommittee hearing, a consensus among all of the witnesses was that choosing and using a safer medical device is a complicated process for many reasons, not the least of which is that most health care settings, particularly hospitals, are enormously complex work environments. While no one type of intervention in the workplace will completely eliminate the risk of exposure, numerous studies have demonstrated that the use of safer medical devices, when they are part of an overall bloodborne pathogens risk-reduction program, can be extremely effective in reducing accidental sharps injuries.

Witnesses also stressed the importance of including health care workers in the selection and evaluation of newer devices. This is particularly so because there are many types of safer medical devices available on the market and using them may involve some adjustment in technique on the part of the health care worker. It is also important for facilities to have some type of surveillance system, such as a sharps injury log, in place to monitor the sharps injuries. This type of system is useful both for helping a facility track its high risk areas and for evaluating which types of devices are most effective.

While the revised OSHA Compliance Directive emphasizes "safer medical devices," the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard does not include safer medical devices in its examples of engineering controls. And so, this legislation would include that language in the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

The bill requires that the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard explicitly state that employers must document in their Exposure Control Plans the consideration and implementation of appropriate commercially available and effective engineering controls, such as safer medical devices. This legislation does not advocate the use of one particular device over another and it would not change the flexible-performance-oriented nature of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

In addition, the bill would add two new sections to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard. The first section adds a new part to the Standard's recordkeeping section, specifying that employers maintain a "sharps injury log" for the recording of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. Through the use of this log, employers would be able to better monitor sharps injuries and by doing so, better evaluate high risk areas and the types of engineering controls and devices that are most effective in reducing or minimizing the risk of exposure. Employers may decide what information is useful and the information must be recorded in such a manner as to protect the confidentiality of the injured employee. The log would record the type of device used, an explanation of the incident and where it occurred. Employers who are exempt from maintaining OSHA 200 logs, such as employers with 10 or fewer employees, would likewise be exempt from maintaining a sharps injury log.

A second section would be added to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard to specify that employers solicit input from frontline health care workers (non-managerial employees responsible for direct patient care) in the identification, evaluation and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls and to document that solicitation in the Exposure Control Plan.

Sixteen states have already passed some type of safe needle legislation over the past two years and many other states are considering similar legislation. These state actions result in coverage of state public health care facilities and state public employees both of which are not reached by federal OSHA, except in those states which are OSHA state plan states. I hope that our action on the federal level will encourage more states to take similar action—as it is well within their prerogatives to do—and adopt the same standards as those we are putting forward today for inclusion in the federal Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

I also want to point out that many of the state bills that have passed and been signed into law during the past two years, beginning in California, have included a number of explicitly stated exceptions to the requirement for the use of safer medical devices. The lack of explicitly stated exceptions in this legislation may cause some concern for those upon first review. I emphasize there should be no cause for concern. The current Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, which we are revising through this legislation, does not contain explicitly stated exceptions. Therefore, all of the traditional defenses, including affirmative defenses available to an employer related to the use of engineering controls under the current Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, remain in effect even as to the use of safer medical devices. I would point out also that the requirement in this legislation for the consideration and implementation of safer medical devices is hinged upon the "appropriateness" and the "commercial availability" of such devices. Finally, while this may be stating the obvious, it is not the intent of this legislation, nor for that matter of the current Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, for employers to implement use of any engineering control, including a safer medical device, in any situation where it may jeopardize a patient's safety, an employee's safety or where it may be medically contraindicated.

Finally, I would like to commend the many groups who have worked so diligently on this issue over the past few years and worked so hard to reduce sharps injuries for health care workers. The broad consensus we have reached on this issue is due in no small part to the work of the American Nurses Association, the American Hospital Association, manufacturers and many others who represent health care workers. I especially want to thank Karen Daley, who testified at the hearing in June about her personal experience on behalf of the American Nurses Association.

More than 8 million health care workers in the United States work in hospitals and other health care settings. I urge my colleagues to support the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act, which is designed to make their work places safer.

#### BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL WINNER

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Black Mountain Middle School in Penasquitos and its leaders, Principal Miguel Carillo and Superintendent, Dr.

Bob Reeves. Black Mountain has been designated by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School for 2000. I am proud to inform my colleagues that my district had an amazing record of eleven schools selected for that prestigious honor this year. I would also like to note that the Academy of Our Lady of Peace right outside my district in San Diego County was also named a Blue Ribbon School. I applaud the educators, students and communities in each of the San Diego County schools who pulled together in pursuit of educational excellence.

Blue Ribbon Schools are recognized as some of the nation's most successful institutions, and they are exemplary models for achieving educational excellence throughout the nation. Not only have they demonstrated excellence in academic leadership, teaching and teacher development, and school curriculum, but they have demonstrated exceptional levels of community and parental involvement, high student achievement levels and strong safety and discipline.

After schools are nominated by state education agencies for the Blue Ribbon award, they undergo a rigorous review of their programs, plans and activities. That is followed with visits by educational experts for evaluation. Ultimately, those schools which best demonstrate strong leadership, clear vision and mission, excellent teaching and curriculum, policies and practices that keep the schools safe for learning, family involvement and evidence of high standards are selected for this prestigious award. I am pleased that they are now receiving the national recognition they are due.

As school and community leaders head to Washington for the Department of Education awards ceremony, I want to thank them once again for a job well done. More satisfying than any award, these leaders will have the lifelong satisfaction of having provided the best education possible and a better future for thousands of children. I am proud of what they have achieved, and want to share their achievements so that more people benefit from their accomplishments. I ask that a summary of Black Mountain Middle School's superior work be included in the record:

Black Mountain Middle School, located in Rancho Penasquitos, a suburb of San Diego, California, is a vibrant, progressive school community that continually strives to reach the district's mission of all All Students Learning—Whatever It Takes. They have a 25-year tradition of excellence, high expectations, and strong support for student learning. Staff, parents, and students work together to create a dynamic learning environment which engages students in learning and achievement. A caring, committed staff provides the cornerstone while standards, varied learning opportunities, and enriched curriculum provide the foundation for our successful school. As a California Distinguished School and former Blue Ribbon School recipient, Black Mountain meets the needs of a diverse student population in a residential area in the north county of San Diego.

Black Mountain recognizes the challenges its students will face as they enter the 21st century. Therefore they provide them with a solid academic program that lays the foundation of basic skills through a standards-based curriculum. Their three-period basic education configuration provides the framework for the study of language arts and social studies.



Combined, these core academic areas provide students with a powerfully integrated approach to learning that develops and enhances critical thinking and problem solving. Math courses provides students with a structure of concrete facts and skills and then make connections of abstract ideas to the real world. Science lays the groundwork of scientific ideas and principles for the students through their exploration and examination of content and application. Electives provide students with opportunities to explore the world of the arts, foreign language, and technology. With Poway Unified providing the foundation, Black Mountain forges ahead to create a community of learners that continually strive to attain their site mission of developing lifelong, active learners.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS INVESTMENT  
ACT—H.R. 5196

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 5196, the Human Rights Investment Act of 2000. This measure will promote, protect and enhance human rights in United States foreign policy.

This legislation embodies a simple truth: if we really care about human rights, we need to invest in it.

Few issues—if any—receive as much rhetorical support in U.S. foreign policy as human rights. As a nation founded on a profound belief in freedom and individual rights, we focus a great deal of attention in supporting human rights advocates throughout the world.

But we have not matched our rhetoric with resources. We have not sufficiently invested in human rights.

Until recent congressional action forced an increase, the State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor was by far the smallest “functional” bureau in the Department. It is still one of the very limited bureaus in the entire State Department.

Historically, the human rights bureau received about one-quarter of one percent of all State Department salaries and expenses. It still receives less than half of one percent.

We should put our money where our values are. One penny on the dollar is not too much to ask to support people risking their very lives for human rights.

Likewise, if it is not too much for the American people to ask that, if their tax dollars are paying for weapons sales and military training, then it is equally important that one penny out of every dollar be spent so that we know just what foreign governments are doing with U.S. weapons.

Letting the light shine on how governments are using taxpayer-funded military aid also requires an investment. But the good news is that it is relatively cheap—just one penny out of every dollar of U.S. military aid will do that work.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5196. I submit the full text of H.R. 5196 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 5196

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Human Rights Investment Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Supporting human rights is in the national interests of the United States and is consistent with American values and beliefs.

(2) Defenders of human rights are changing our world in many ways, including protecting freedom and dignity, religious liberty, the rights of women and children, freedom of the press, the rights of workers, the environment, and the human rights of all persons.

(3) The United States must match its rhetoric on human rights with action and with sufficient resources to provide meaningful support for human rights and for the defenders of human rights.

(4) Congress passed and the President signed into law the International Arms Sales Code of Conduct Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–113; 113 Stat. 1501A–508), which directed the President to seek negotiations on a binding international agreement to limit, restrict, or prohibit arms transfers to countries that do not observe certain fundamental values of human liberty, peace, and international stability, and provided that such an international agreement should include a prohibition on arms sales to countries that engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(5) The arms export end-use monitoring systems currently in place should be improved and provided with sufficient funds to accomplish their mission.

SEC. 3. SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR.

For fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 1 percent of the amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Diplomatic and Consular Programs” shall be made available only for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, including funding of positions at United States missions abroad that are primarily dedicated to following human rights developments in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is established a Human Rights and Democracy Fund (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Fund”) to be administered by the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

(b) PURPOSES OF FUND.—The purposes of the Fund are—

- (1) to support defenders of human rights;
- (2) to assist the victims of human rights violations;
- (3) to respond to human rights emergencies;
- (4) to promote and encourage the growth of democracy, including the support for non-governmental organizations in other countries; and
- (5) to carry out such other related activities as are consistent with paragraphs (1) through (4).

(c) FUNDING.—Of the amounts made available to carry out chapter 1 and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, and section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 for each of the fiscal years 2001 and 2002, \$32,000,000 for each such fiscal year shall be made available to the Fund for carrying out the purposes described in subsection (b).

SEC. 5. MONITORING OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS.

(a) WEAPONS MONITORING PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary of State shall establish and implement a program to monitor United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LABOR.—The Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor shall have primary responsibility for advising the Secretary of State on the establishment and implementation of program described in paragraph (1).

(b) PURPOSES OF PROGRAM.—

(1) PRIMARY PURPOSES.—The primary purposes of the program described in subsection (a) are to ensure to the maximum extent feasible that United States military assistance and weapons manufactured in or sold from the United States are not used—

(A) to commit gross violations of human rights; or

(B) in violation of other United States laws applicable to United States military assistance and arms transfers that are also related to human rights and preventing human rights violations.

(2) OTHER PURPOSES.—The program described in subsection (a) may be used for the following additional purposes:

(A) To prevent violations of other United States laws applicable to United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(B) To prevent fraud and waste by ensuring that tax dollars are not diverted by foreign governments or others from activities in the United States national interest into areas for which the assistance was not and would not have been provided.

(c) ELEMENTS OF THE WEAPONS MONITORING PROGRAM.—The program described in subsection (a) shall ensure to the maximum feasible extent that the United States has the ability—

(1) to determine whether United States military assistance and arms transfers are used to commit gross violations of human rights;

(2) to detect other violations of United States law concerning United States military assistance and arms transfers, including the diversion of such assistance or the use of such assistance by security force or police units credibly implicated in gross human rights violations; and

(3) to determine whether individuals or units that have received United States military security, or police training or have participated or are scheduled to participate in joint exercises with United States forces have been credibly implicated in gross human rights violations.

(d) WEAPONS MONITORING FUND.—

(1) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Subject to paragraph (2), for each fiscal year after fiscal year 2000, one percent of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year for United States military assistance is authorized to be used only to carry out the purposes of this section.

(2) EXCEPTION.—For any fiscal year, if the Secretary of State certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the United States can carry out the purposes of this section without the full reservation of funds [under paragraph (1)], the Secretary of State shall designate an amount which is not less than one half of one percent of the amounts appropriated for such fiscal year for United States military assistance, and such designated amount is authorized to be used to carry out the purposes of this section.

(3) ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAM.—Funds collected from charges under section 21(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)) [and other comparable provisions of law?] may be transferred to the Department of State and made available to carry out the purposes of this section.

(e) **REPORTS.**—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the following reports. To the maximum extent possible, such reports shall be in unclassified form:

(1) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and after due consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and others, a plan to implement the provisions of this section.

(2) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, a report setting forth the steps taken to implement this section and relevant information obtained concerning the use of United States military assistance and arms transfers.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) **UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.**—The term “United States military assistance” means—

(A) assistance under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to military assistance), including the transfer of excess defense articles under section 516 of that Act;

(B) assistance under chapter 5 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international military education and training or “IMET”);

(C) assistance under chapter 8 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international narcotics control assistance);

(D) assistance under chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to antiterrorism assistance);

(E) assistance under section 2011 of title 10, United States Code (relating to training with security forces of friendly foreign countries);

(F) assistance under section 1004 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (relating to additional support for counter-drug activities); and

(G) assistance under section 1033 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (relating to support for counter-drug activities of Peru and Colombia).

(3) **UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS TRANSFERS.**—The term “United States military assistance and arms transfers” means—

(A) United States military assistance (as defined in paragraph (2)); or

(B)(i) the transfer of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act, including defense articles or services licensed under section 38 of such Act; and

(ii) any other assistance under the Arms Export Control Act.

**SEC. 6. REPORTS ON ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES TO ENCOURAGE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.**

(a) **SECTION 116 REPORT.**—Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.

(b) **SECTION 502B REPORT.**—Section 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(b)) is amended by inserting after the 4th sentence the following: “Such report shall also include, for each country with respect to which a determination has been made that extrajudicial killings, torture, or other serious violations of human rights have occurred in the country, the extent to which the United States has taken or will take action to encourage an end to such practices in the country.”.

**SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.**

There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the National Endowment for Democracy Act, \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

**HONORING DONNA FERGANCHICK**

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize the Honorable Donna Ferganchick of Cedaredge, Colorado. Donna is stepping down as Delta County Commissioner after nearly a decade of public service.

Before moving to the position of Commissioner, Donna served for six years as County Assessor. She served half of her second term, enabling her to be elected the first woman County Commissioner in Delta County history. While Commissioner, Donna has served as Chairman and currently serves as Vice-Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Donna's outstanding leadership abilities have not only benefited Delta County, but also a number of different organizations on which she serves. The Juvenile Diversion Board, the Grand Mesa Scenic By-ways Committee, as well as serving as an Alternative Sentencing Representative, are just a few of the ways in which Donna focuses her energy in order to ensure a better quality of life in Delta County.

Donna, you have served your community, State, and Nation proudly, and I wish you the very best in your future endeavors.

**A TRIBUTE TO REIT**

**HON. PHIL ENGLISH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the real estate investment trust industry on the occasion of its 40th anniversary.

The REIT was created by this very body and signed into law by President Eisenhower on this date in 1960.

A committee report issued that year that through REITs, “small investors can secure advantages normally available only to those with large resources.”

Since then, REITs have lived up to the vision of this institution, making investment in large-scale commercial real estate accessible to people from all walks of life.

Last year, I joined several of my colleagues in co-sponsoring the REIT Modernization Act.

The law, which will take effect in 2001, empowers REITs to offer the same range of services as private competitors in the fast-changing real estate marketplace.

I also want to take this opportunity to commend the industry's trade association, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, which also came into being four decades ago.

**ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE PROCESS**

**HON. TOM BLILEY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, please permit me to share with my colleagues an Op/Ed piece from the Richmond Times Dispatch regarding the Arab-Israeli peace process by Ralph Nurnberger.

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Aug. 13, 2000]

FOR PEACE, ARABS ALSO MUST MAKE CONCESSIONS

(By Ralph Nurnberger)

The collapse of the Camp David summit is a direct result of what could be labeled the “Taba Syndrome.” This is the tendency of Arab leaders to insist that Israel turn over every inch of territory to which the Arabs might be able to make a claim, however nebulous that might be, and regardless of whether these demands ultimately undermine any chance for a peace agreement.

The tactic of holding out for every possible piece of land, which Egypt employed after the first Camp David summit to gain control over a tiny parcel of land called Taba, places “principle above peace,” with the result that often neither is achieved.

Yasser Arafat compounded the difficulties facing the negotiators at Camp David by never wavering from his public statements that he would not settle for anything less than Palestinian control of the West Bank and Gaza together with sovereignty over East Jerusalem. Through his public statements, he established expectations among his constituents that would have led them to accuse him of failure if he came away with only 98 percent of all his demands.

On the other hand, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak informed the Israeli populace that he would be willing to make compromises for peace. The debate on the extent of these compromises led to a number of his coalition partners leaving the government before the Camp David talks even began. This pre-summit debate enabled Barak to be far more forthcoming than Arafat at Camp David. Essentially, the Israelis were prepared to make compromises, however difficult, for peace, while Palestinian leaders had not prepared their people to do the same.

Arab refusal to make peace unless they achieved 100 percent of their demands is not new. Following the first Camp David agreements in 1978, Israel agreed to withdraw from Sinai in exchange for peace with Egypt.

Israel pulled out by 1982, but refused to cede to Egypt a tiny parcel of land along the Gulf of Aqaba called Taba. Taba was a small strip of land along the beach that had no strategic importance, no population, and no natural resources. Its main attraction was a resort hotel and a pretty beach.

Israel claimed sovereignty over Taba, citing a 1906 British map delineating the land to be part of Turkish-controlled Palestine, not British-controlled Egypt. The Egyptians based their claim to Taba on 1917 border demarcations.

The Egyptians responded that Israel's failure to turn over control of Taba was a violation of the Camp David accord requirement that the entire Sinai be returned. At times, control over these few meters of sand threatened to undermine the entire Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. With U.S. encouragement, both nations agreed in 1986 to send the dispute to binding arbitration. Two years later, French, Swiss, and Swedish international lawyers ruled in favor of Egypt.

The Taba Syndrome has not been lost on other Arab leaders.

When the late Syrian President Hafez Assad met with President Bill Clinton in Geneva earlier this year, he had the opportunity to regain virtually the entire Golan Heights for Syria in exchange for peace with Israel. Rather than taking 99 percent of the land in dispute, he held out for a return to the 1967 borders instead of the internationally recognized 1923 lines. The difference between the two was only a few meters, yet Assad determined that principle was more important than Syrian control of the land—and peace.

Similarly, the recent Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was deemed insufficient. Once again, the border was arbitrarily drawn and did not reflect geographic characteristics. This border was drawn after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I by two lieutenant colonels—one from Britain and one from France—who trudged east from the Mediterranean leaving white-washed rocks to mark the new lines.

Needless to say, the location of the rocks has shifted since the lines were drawn in 1923, yet Lebanon risks future hostilities if its total demands are not accepted.

Similarly, Arafat and all top Palestinian leaders never have wavered from the demand that 100 percent of the West Bank and East Jerusalem be turned over to Palestinian control. Since agreeing to the Oslo accord in 1993, this rhetoric created unrealistic expectations among Palestinians and Muslims throughout the world.

Although Barak appeared willing to turn over substantial territory and even make compromises on Jerusalem in exchange for a secure peace and an end to the conflict, Arafat was unable to accept these. He could have had a recognized state comprising approximately 90 percent of the West Bank and governing authority over Palestinians in parts of Jerusalem. Most important, he could have had peace.

Arafat failed to take into account that every nationalist movement must ultimately embrace pragmatism instead of pursuing the maximum—and ultimately unobtainable—goals. By insisting on achieving 100 percent of his objectives, Arafat got caught up in the Taba Syndrome and doomed the Camp David talks to failure.

Unfortunately, this conference only served as another validation of Abba Eban's famous comment that Palestinian leaders "never miss an opportunity to miss an opportunity for peace."

#### HONORING CASEY AND JEAN BROWN

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to acknowledge two outstanding citizens of Western Colorado, Casey and Jean Brown. Casey and Jean, through their determination and 'old fashioned' hard

work have built a reputation among Colorado's rodeo community. This dedication was recently rewarded when the couple received the Western Service Award, presented by the Durango Pro Rodeo.

Casey and Jean understand the value and benefit of working hard and this is evident in their day to day routine running their family ranch. Jean plays the dual role of mother and bookkeeper on the ranch. The tasks of her typical day range from patching up her rodeo bruised husband, to helping care for her children, to ensuring the health of the family's livestock.

Before coming to Colorado, Casey could be found behind the teacher's desk at California Polytechnic College. After moving to Colorado, Casey and Jean began the legacy of service to their community that they are now widely known for. Working as a rancher, Casey realized that many ranchers like himself needed assistance in the political arena. To aid others like himself, he served with distinction on the Colorado Wool Growers and Cattleman's Associations. In addition, he has also served on the National Public Lands Council and the Pine River Irrigation District.

The commitment of these two individuals to family and community is truly commendable. They have found that, through dedication and hard work, a person can truly do anything that the mind desires. They have made a true impact upon the community of Durango and they are clearly deserving of this prestigious award from the Durango Pro Rodeo Association.

Casey and Jean, I thank you for your commitment to helping others. The citizens of Durango are truly privileged to call you neighbor and friend. Congratulations!

#### INCARCERATION OF ZHANG JIE

#### HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following letter for the RECORD.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Washington, DC, May 15, 2000.*

ZHU RONGJI ZONGLI,  
*Premier of the People's Republic of China,  
Guowuyuan, Beijingshi, People's Republic  
of China.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY: We are writing to express our strong concern regarding the incarceration of Zhang Jie and to request that you urge the appropriate officials to release information related to his imprisonment and state of being.

Zhang Jie was a 23-year old unemployed worker from Jinan, Shangdong Province, when, on June 5th, 1989, he was alleged to have organized a rally and denounced the killing of protestors in Tiananmen Square the previous day. Zhang Jie was given an 18-year sentence for "counter revolutionary incitement." Jie was last reported in 1992 to be in Shangdong Prison Number 3, also known as Weifang Shengjian Machinery Works.

Given our understanding that Zhang Jie was exercising his basic right to freedom of expression—and neither undertook, nor called for, any violent action—we are seriously disturbed by the severity of his sentence. We are also concerned that those involved in international humanitarian efforts to secure his release have been unable to learn anything about his condition. This is

all the more distressful when we hear that workers such as Zhang Jie have been subjected to harsh treatment.

The American people await some sign of progress from the leadership of the People's Republic of China in the treatment of those who speak out on matters of conscience. We call on you to personally ensure that the proper authorities will cooperate and look forward to our request for information on Zhang Jie's status.

Sincerely,

Lynn Woolsey, Luis V. Gutierrez, Martin Frost, Tom Lantos, George Miller, Peter De Fazio, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Major R. Owens, ———, Nancy Pelosi, Christopher Shays, Sam Farr, Cynthia McKinney, Pete Stark, Sherrod Brown, Lloyd Doggett.

#### HONORING JOE COLLINS

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 18, 2000*

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to commend the Honorable Joe Collins on his remarkable service as Rio Blanco County Commissioner. Joe is stepping down after serving his community for nearly 15 years as Commissioner. Joe's commitment to bettering his community has ensured that Rio Blanco County will be a better place for its citizens.

Joe is a long time resident of Rio Blanco County and truly understands what is important to his community. As commissioner, he fought to ensure the safety of western Colorado's land and water resources. Understanding the importance of serving his fellow Coloradans, Joe has also been involved with a number of different public interest organizations. Joe put his outstanding leadership qualities to use as a member of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, the Rio Blanco County Cattlemen's Board of Directors, the Local Forest Service Advisory Board, and as Chairman of both the Regional Transportation Board and the Associated Governments of Northwest Colorado.

Joe, you have served your community, State, and Nation admirably, and on behalf of the State of Colorado and the U.S. Congress, I thank you. The leadership that you have given to Rio Blanco County will be greatly missed.

Good luck in your future endeavors.

#### MARRIAGE TAX RELIEF RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2000—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

#### HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 13, 2000*

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to section 4022(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, I am submitting for the RECORD the complexity analysis for H.R. 4810, the Marriage Tax Reconciliation Act of 2000 prepared by the Internal Revenue Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,  
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,  
Washington, DC, July 31, 2000.

MS. LINDY L. PAULL,  
Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Taxation,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. PAULL: I am writing to comment on your complexity analysis of the conference agreement on H.R. 4810, the Marriage Tax Reconciliation Act of 2000 (the "Act"). Because time constraints prevented your staff from consulting the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Department of the Treasury prior to issuing the Conference Report, I would like to take this opportunity to point out two additional issues concerning the conference agreement.

First, having the increased standard deduction, wider 15-percent bracket, and higher Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) phaseout range apply to tax year 2000 will require significant changes to the IRS 2000 tax forms and processing programs. If the legislation is enacted before mid-September 2000, we should have no problem in timely implementing the required changes. Later enactment could adversely impact distribution and processing of individual income tax returns for tax year 2000.

Second, Section 6 of the Act relating to estimated taxes creates complications for both taxpayers and the IRS. Taxpayers are generally required to make quarterly payments of estimated taxes and/or withholding at least equal to 25 percent of the lesser of (i) 90 percent of the tax shown on their return for the taxable year or (ii) 100 percent (108.6 percent for certain high income taxpayers) of the tax shown on the tax return for the prior year. Estimated tax penalties are imposed on underpayments of required installments.

Section 6 of the Act prevents tax year 2000 changes from being taken into account in determining the amount of any estimated tax installments due before October 1, 2000. Therefore, the required installments for married taxpayers for the first three quarters of tax year 2000 (and the penalties for their underpayment) will not be based on the tax shown on the taxpayer's 2000 tax return. Instead, they will be based on the tax that "would have been" shown on the taxpayer's 2000 tax return had the bill not been enacted. Section 6 will create confusion and complexity for taxpayers who must determine the amount of estimated tax payments due for the remainder of tax year 2000 and who want to make adjustments in the amount of their taxes withheld. It also presents a trap for taxpayers who know about their reduced liability due to the Act but who are not aware of Section 6 of the Act.

The biggest problem with Section 6, however, is the burden imposed on married taxpayers who wish to do their own computation of their estimated tax penalty for tax year 2000 (even if only to determine whether they have a penalty), or to verify the IRS' computation of the penalty. These taxpayers will need to complete Form 2210, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals, Estates, and Trusts. They will not be able to use the Short Method, but will be required to use the much more complicated Regular Method. Married taxpayers will be directed to complete Part II of Form 2210 twice. First, they will compute their required installments for the first three quarters of 2000 using their "would have been" 2000 tax. Next, they will compute their required installment for the fourth quarter using their actual 2000 tax. The instructions for Form 2210 will be expected to include the tax rate schedules, worksheets, EITC phase-out adjustments, etc. that married taxpayers will need to compute their "would have been" tax for 2000.

In addition, to the above-mentioned modifications to the 2000 Form 2210, the IRS will

need to modify its tax year 2000 Form 1040 processing and estimated tax penalty processing to take into account the "would have been" 2000 tax for married taxpayers in determining their required installments for the first three quarters. While these modifications are not difficult, they will consume a significant amount of our programming resources over a short period of time (three staff years before the end of 2000). Since our programming resources for tax year 2000 processing (in 2001) are already fully committed, implementing Section 6 presents problems for the IRS.

If you have any questions, please call. I will be happy to meet with you to discuss any of these issues.

Sincerely,

CHARLES O. ROSSOTTI.

## INTRODUCTION OF NO GUNS FOR VIOLENT PERPETRATORS ACT

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, today I join with ten of my colleagues in introducing legislation that will keep guns out of the hands of our most violent criminals.

In my twelve years as an elected District Attorney, I found that to the victim of a violent crime it makes little difference whether the perpetrator was an adult or a juvenile. I believe we all can agree that violent persons should not be able to legally possess a firearm.

We already have legislation that makes it illegal for convicted felons to possess a firearm. But a loophole allows people who were convicted of violent crimes when they were juveniles to possess firearms. This is a narrow loophole that should be closed.

This loophole was brought to my attention by one of my constituents, Bob Lockett, who owns a gun store in my district. An individual with a conviction for a shooting death as a juvenile in California tried to purchase gun parts at his store. I commend Mr. Lockett for bringing this serious matter to my attention, and I agree with him that these individuals with a violent past should be prohibited from possessing firearms. And although the state of Kansas has this law, I believe that this should be a federal law to prevent violent perpetrators from possessing firearms nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, persons who have a juvenile adjudication for a violent felony should not—should never—possess a firearm. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation, the text of which appears below.

H.R. 5194

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "No Guns For Violent" Perpetrators Act".

### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF A FIREARM BY AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS COMMITTED AN ACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THAT WOULD BE A VIOLENT FELONY IF COMMITTED BY AN ADULT.

Section 922(g)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the comma; and  
(2) by inserting "or adjudicated as having committed an act of juvenile delinquency

that would be a crime of violence (as defined in section 924(c)(3)) and punishable by imprisonment for such term if committed by an adult" before the semi-colon.

## VERMONT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

**HON. BERNARD SANDERS**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see the government do regarding these concerns.

I am asking that these statements be submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF SCOTT DOBROWOLSKI

REGARDING GUN CONTROL—MAY 26, 2000

SCOTT DOBROWOLSKI: I come here this morning to speak on gun control, and as our schools have been noted, there is more and more shootings in our schools. Now legislation has been taking away handguns, assault rifles, many of the weapons that have been used to kill our students.

Now as I see it, I have been raised with firearms in my home and as part of this I have had a lot of training with them. I have been told right and wrong, whether or not to shoot, what to shoot. I deer hunt. Really a matter of my training as I have been told not to kill people.

As we have learned there is more and more students killing each other. A lot of these children have been decided and acquitted for not knowing the difference between killing their student and just merely playing around.

As I see it, there should be more education in school as to avoid the shooting of their classmates. If we started at a younger age, I believe that we could severely delay the risk of having all these shootings. I am not saying hand-on experience with firearms, but more or less just education on right and wrong in our schools because apparently as we have seen, parents no longer care or they are not doing their job.

My parents at a very young age taught me the difference between right and wrong and responsibility and I feel this is not being done anymore. Frankly, I went to France and instead of fearing the fact that my plane would go down I have a greater percentage of dying in my school because one of my friends might get ticked off because I told him he looked funny and he might shoot at me. I feel this is a great danger and should be stopped at a more recent time where children are more able to be influenced by what happens in their lives.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF NATHAN LOIZEAUX

REGARDING COLLEGE FINANCING—MAY 26, 2000

NATHAN LOIZEAUX: Thank you very much. I would like to talk to you about college financing. I am a Mt. Abraham senior

right now. I will graduate this year, and I have been trying to get together finances to go to college and I am just realizing how hard it is. Yes, there are a lot of scholarships out there today. I have actually a book about this thick.

Unfortunately, once you start whittling down parents, grandparents, what activities you are involved in, your heritage, all of a sudden you find out the white male does not have to many scholarships out there, and then not only to top that off, but he has got to compete with everybody else in the state for the exact same scholarships.

Also my parents and great grandparents started a college account for me. They started saving up money for me. My parents were severely penalized for having a college savings account. I think that is totally wrong. You and people in Congress, people in government want teenagers and high school students to be able to go on to college to get a better education, and in this day and age you need a better education to get a good job. Yes, there are thousands of jobs out there for \$6 an hour.

Unfortunately, you are never going to make it out of that gene pool without a college education. Unfortunately, a college education is very expensive. Take UVM here, for instance. I work here as a temporary helper in the summer. This college just recently raised its tuition. Colleges all over the state are raising their tuition. It is harder and harder to get into a college. You want us to get a better education but are denying us the ability to do that by not giving us the funds. And when colleges are constantly bringing up their tuition to get in, it makes it all that much harder. When parents are being penalized for having the accounts for the children to set aside money to go to the college it is even worse.

In this day and age if you are on welfare you're better off. You can get into a college, no problem on welfare basically at this point because they will pay for everything to go to college. A friend of mine is on welfare right now and she got accepted to the university here, UVM, and she basically does not have to pay a thing while she is here the entire time. She has lower grades than I do, she is not involved in the community nearly as much as I am. I applied for the same place here, but I cannot get in even though I have better academic grades and I am involved in more things. That does not really matter to me, I do not care about their selection process. It is the fact that people like me are getting denied money for setting aside money for this time and because just the raising of funds to get into a college and the expenses. We need to get a better education but in order to do it we need to have the funds. The problem is we do not have the funds.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF KATHY UNGER, MEREDITH BLESS, CULLEN BOUVIER AND SCOTT WARD

REGARDING CIVIL UNIONS—MAY 26, 2000

KATIE UNGER: I am going to begin. Okay. We are here to support the Civil Union Law that Vermont passed recently, but we are of the opinion that it should have gone further, and we think that—basically we think that everyone should have a right to be joined in marriage. And when you define marriage it is sort of a celebration of life and of loving another person and it is just something that everyone should be able to do whether or not their partner is male or female.

MEREDITH BLESS: We also think that it should be forced on the church to marry two people. It should be separate from the church because it is kind of against the church for

that. But somebody who could do it like a justice of the peace.

SCOTT WARD: As Katie said, we commend Vermont for taking the steps that it has, but we feel that it is more of a national issue and that other states need to be involved in this also. So we really feel it does need to be taken further and not just Vermont.

CULLEN BOUVIER: I take the standpoint of Scott as well. I think that Vermont is doing a great job taking the first steps in the Civil Union Bill and doing great things for people, but you see different things in the papers about—last week I can recall a man putting out a sign by his driveway that was not very kind words toward homosexual people, and you just realize that there is a lot more that can be done.

HON. BERNARD SANDERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON BEHALF OF THALIA SPARLING AND KATE EARLEY

REGARDING BIOENGINEERING—MAY 26, 2000

THALIA SPARLING: I wanted to raise the issue of genetically modified food which the FDA has refused to label on products. Genetically modified food has been on the market for six years now and there is very little awareness from the common people, the public about this issue. And there is a really strong grass roots movement in Vermont right now over this issue, and it is an issue that really needs to be addressed.

KATE EARLEY: I feel that we do not know enough about this issue that they should not be able to label it, because basically they are just feeding us things we do not know thinking about. And if they have to say how much of what is in certain foods and they have to label food now, they should not be able to not label this, because it does not give a person a choice of what they are putting in their body. And they do not know enough of what could happen 20 years from now from doing this or 30 years from now or generations from now how it could effect us physically or in the environment or anything. We need to do a lot more testing before they can be allowed to put this in the food, or label it, at least label it.

“THE GREAT HUNGER” MEMORIAL AND THE IRISH POPULATION IN NORTHEAST OHIO

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Cleveland's new memorial, “The Great Hunger,” and honor the entire Northeast Ohio Irish community.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware, the Irish Famine of 1845–50, known as “An Gorta Mor,” or the “Great Hunger,” was devastating to the people of Ireland. One-hundred fifty years ago, during the Irish Potato Famine, Ireland was exporting tons of grain and cattle to great Britain during the industrial revolution. This left most Irish peasants feeding on one crop—the potato. When the potato famine broke out, the majority of Irish went hungry or starved to death; those lucky enough to make the voyage across the Atlantic often died in the coffin ships common of the time.

Of those who survived, many fled to the United States for freedom from the poverty, disease and hunger which claimed as many

as one million lives. Large quantities of settlers, moved to the Cleveland area, where they were relegated to the swampy banks of the Cuyahoga River, an area which came to be known as “The Irishtown Bend.” Many died here, succumbing to cholera, tuberculosis and infections while living a harsh existence in terribly inadequate, tarpaper shacks.

In memory of those who died and in recognition of the many who survived the horrors of poverty and disease, the memorial of “The Great Hunger” will be dedicated on September the sixteenth. After years of work, the Monument will finally be erected on the banks of the Cuyahoga River. Thanks to the effort of many Northeast Ohioans who worked earnestly on ‘Cleveland's Memorial to the Great Hunger Committee,’ led by co-chairs Bishop James Quinn and former Congressman and Commissioner Robert E. Sweeney, this 11-ton monument will be a source of pride for all Clevelanders. Because of the work of countless county and city officials, especially Cuyahoga County Commissioners Jane Campbell, Jimmy Dimora and Tim McCormack, we can appropriately honor the Irish who enrich our Cleveland shores.

Today, many of the two million Ohioans who claim Irish Ancestry are descendants of those brave souls who struggled through a famine and made the long journey to the United States. For the courage displayed by the Irish, and for the rich tradition they have provided the Cleveland area, I ask that my colleagues to honor with me and recognize these great peoples and the great monument, “An Gorta Mor.”

TRIBUTE TO JOE C. FOWLER

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 18, 2000

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, Joe C. Fowler has just retired after more than 50 years of service to this Nation in law enforcement.

He served as a Patrolman, Detective, and Chief of the Knoxville Police Department, Sheriff of Knox County, and for the past six years as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Marshal Fowler has served in each of these positions with great honor and distinction.

More importantly, he has never lost his humility and has always supported and remembered the importance of the officer on the beat.

As high as Marshal Fowler rose, he never became too big to help serve pancakes at the annual fund raising breakfast for the Northside Kiwanis Club.

He is a dedicated family man, having been married to his wife Sue for 44 years, and they have two sons and four grandchildren.

This County would be a much better place if we had more men like Joe Fowler.

I submit for the RECORD an article about Marshal Fowler's career from the September 18th issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel and call it to the attention of my Colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Sept. 18, 2000]

FOWLER RETIRES AFTER 50 YEARS IN LAW  
ENFORCEMENT

(By Laura Ayo)

It was a Sunday morning in August 1974 when one of Chief Joe C. Fowler's Knoxville Police Department officers was shot in the chest while struggling with a burglary suspect.

"By the time they got me to the hospital, he was already there," the officer, John Guider, recalled about the man who went on to head two more law enforcement agencies in Knoxville.

Guider, now senior deputy U.S. Marshal in the Knoxville district office, described the incident as his fondest memory of Fowler.

"No one could have asked for anything better than the way he treated my family," Guider said. "He really took care of my mother and (ex) wife, more than you'd expect somebody would."

On Aug. 31, Fowler retired as U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Tennessee, ending a unique, 50-year career in law enforcement that saw him hold the titles of police chief, sheriff, state warden and federal marshal—the only man to do so, according to colleagues.

Fresh out of the military and not finding what he wanted in college, Fowler found his calling with a badge and uniform.

"It's been a very interesting career," the 73-year-old Knoxville native said. "I wouldn't trade it for anything."

In 1970, the year he became chief of the KPD, Fowler hired 21-year-old Phil Keith as a rookie officer.

"I grew up in this police department," said Keith, who is now police chief. "Next to my dad, Joe Fowler was right up there at the top."

At an Aug. 28 retirement party Keith presented Fowler a citation of merit for distinguished service in law enforcement and one of the department's millennium badges with the word "chief" on it.

Mayor Victor Ashe proclaimed Aug. 28, 2000, Joe Fowler Day in Knoxville.

"He told me one time the most important goal you can have in life as a police officer is to make a difference, not just with citizens, but also with police officers," Keith recalled.

Keith credited Fowler with giving him the opportunities, skills and friendship that enabled him to work his way through the ranks to chief.

"He always told me to be responsible to the citizens and try to better the profession," Keith said. "He's one of these fellows who didn't have to speak the loudest in the room. I learned from that. He taught me a lot of tolerance and being compassionate."

Much of what Fowler set in motion as chief through resource building, planning and setting standards has made the police department what it is today, Keith added.

"He was not afraid to go against the grain if it was the right thing to do," he said.

Deputy U.S. Marshal Chuck Pittman worked as a sheriff's deputy for four years while Fowler served as sheriff in the 1980s.

"First of all, the thing he brought to the sheriff's department was a sense of integrity," Pittman said. "He's always been an honorable, honorable man."

After being defeated by Tim Hutchison in 1990 for a third term as sheriff, Fowler served as warden of a state-operated work-release facility in Knoxville.

Pittman and Guider were pleased when they heard their former boss would again be their boss in the Marshals Service. President Bill Clinton appointed Fowler in 1994 to his last post, where he oversaw the protection of the federal courts, judges and witnesses, and the custody of federal prisoners.

"He's the first good marshal I've worked for, and he's my third presidential appointee," Guider said. "He has good investigative experience. But what I liked about him best was he was new to the Marshals Service and if he didn't know something, he would ask somebody instead of making snap judgments and I like that."

Guider said Fowler knew how to show he cared about his employee's personal lives

without interfering. He drank coffee with his staff each morning and loved to discuss the University of Tennessee football team.

"The whole office is going to miss him," Pittman said.

Looking back on his career, Fowler said his most rewarding times were when he worked with juveniles or got to hand over a large forfeiture check to a small, poorly funded sheriff's department involved in an arrest.

"It gives your heart a good feeling when you can be there and help," he said.

At one time, college party raids were the most frustrating thing an officer had to endure. Now, Fowler said officers have to worry about making split-second decisions they'll likely have to defend in a courtroom later.

"When I came in on the police department, the general public and even criminals respected you for what you were," the white-haired, gentle-voiced Fowler recalled. "We didn't have the problems we have today."

Fowler said he'll miss the deputies, judges, court staff and people in the various agencies the Marshals Service works with daily.

"These are just great people," he said. "They're dedicated; they love their job."

Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal Don Benson will serve as interim U.S. Marshal until a new appointment is made, Fowler said. It's not known how long it will be until a new marshal is appointed, but he said probably nothing will happen until a new president is elected.

Although Fowler described his years as a motorcycle officer as the most fun he had in law enforcement, he won't be jumping on a bike and hitting the open road any time soon. Other than getting to odd jobs around the house and spending time with Sue, his wife of 44 years, two sons and four grandchildren, Fowler has no specific plans for how he'll spend his retirement.

"I've got things to do," he said. "I'm looking forward to relaxing."

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 19, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## SEPTEMBER 20

- 9 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold hearings to examine food safety issues.  
SR-328A
- 9:30 a.m.  
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-430
- Environment and Public Works  
Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the GAO investigation of the Everglades and water quality issues.  
SD-406
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366
- Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the impact of antimicrobial resistance.  
SD-124
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SR-253
- 10 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the current outlook for supply of heating and transportation fuels this winter.  
SD-366
- Finance  
Business meeting to markup proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the renewal of distressed communities, to provide for 9 additional empowerment zones and increased tax

incentives for empowerment zone development, to encourage investments in new markets.  
SD-215

Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine antitrust law and entertainment industry efforts to restrict marketing and sales of violent entertainment to children.  
SD-226

Governmental Affairs  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-342

2 p.m.  
Indian Affairs  
Business meeting to markup S. 2920, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; S. 1840, to provide for the transfer of public lands to certain California Indian Tribes; S. 2688, to amend the Native American Languages Act to provide for the support of Native American Language Survival Schools; and S. 2615, to establish a program to promote child literacy by making books available through early learning and other child care programs.  
SR-485

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2933, to amend provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 relating to remedial action of uranium and thorium processing sites.  
SD-366

Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to Fidel Castro.  
SD-419

## SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine meeting the management challenges of the next Administration.  
SD-342

Aging  
Small Business  
To hold joint hearings to examine issues relating to pension benefits guaranty cooperation delivery with retirees.  
SD-562

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on global warming issues.  
SR-253

Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-406

10 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-226

10:15 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine the EPA's proposed regulations for diesel fuel.  
SD-406

2:30 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Personnel Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the recruiting initiatives of the Department of Defense and the military services and to receive an update on the status of recruiting and retention goals.  
SR-222

Governmental Affairs  
International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine Iranian proliferation.  
SD-342

3 p.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Forestry, Conservation, and Rural Revitalization Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2709, to establish a Beef Industry Compensation Trust Fund with the duties imposed on products of countries that fail to comply with certain WTO dispute resolution decisions.  
SR-328A

Foreign Relations  
African Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on certain anti-corruption efforts relating to African economic development.  
SD-419

## SEPTEMBER 22

10 a.m.  
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
To hold hearings to examine the status of policing reforms in Northern Ireland as envisioned by the Good Friday Agreement.  
2172 Rayburn Building

## SEPTEMBER 25

1 p.m.  
Judiciary  
Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the USDA's administrative procedures regarding the Packers and Stockyards Act.  
SD-226

## SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.  
345 Cannon Building

2:30 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 3052, to designate wilderness areas and a cooperative management and protection area in the vicinity of Steens Mountain in Harney County, Oregon; and S. 3044, to establish the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in the State of Arizona.  
SD-366



SEPTEMBER 27	SEPTEMBER 28	POSTPONEMENTS
9:30 a.m. Armed Services To hold hearings to examine the status of U.S. military readiness. SH-216	9:30 a.m. Armed Services To resume hearings on United States pol- icy towards Iraq. SH-216	SEPTEMBER 20 9:30 a.m. Small Business To hold hearings on the United States Forest Service compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act. SR-428A
2:30 p.m. Foreign Relations Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-419		